شرح مفصل وتمارين متنوعة

لمنهج اللغة الانجليزية Hello

للصف الثاني الثانوي

الترم الاول 2024

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مستشار اللغة الانجليزية

Unit 1

Staying Healthy

Health	صحة	instructions	تعليمات	emergency services	خدمه طوارئ
healthy	صحي	calm	هادئ	CPR	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي
stay	يبقي	careful	حريص	infectious	معدى
perform	يؤدي	develop	ينمي - يطور	sudden death	موت مفاجئ
first aid	الاسعافات الاوليه	heart	القلب	cough	كحه - يكح
persuasive.	مقنع	report	يبلغ - تقرير	Stay up	يسهر
persuade	يقنع	collaboration	تعاون	phrase	عباره
support	يؤيد - يدعم	damage	تلف	course	دوره
athletic	رياضي	educate	يعلم	join	ينضم – يلتحق ب
athletes	رياضيون	regular	منتظم	right	صح - يمين
immune system	جهاز المناعه	experts	خبراء	situation	موقف
explanation	تفسير	disagree	لا يوافق	perfect	متقن
Suggest	يقترح	director	مخرج - مدير	worry	قلق - يقلق
solutions	حلول	dreams	احلام	brilliant	ذكي - لامع
medical	طبي	trophy	انتصار- كأس	champion	بطل
silence	سكوت	responsibility	مسئوليه	reasons	اسباب
death	الموت	care about	يهتم ب	a play	مسرحيه
infection	عدوي	gloves	قفازات	king	ملك
react	يتصرف	bandage	ضماده	characters	شخصيات
action	رد فعل	wrap	يلف	daughter	ابنه
technique	طريقه	come off	يتفكك	husband	زوج
severe	قاسي	special	خاص	sevant	خادم
describe	يصف	examination	فحص - امتحان	soliders	جنود
illness	مرض	obligation	الزام - اجبار	messengers	رسل
injury	اصابه	necessary	لازم - ضروري	palace	قصر
injured	مصاب	prohibition	منع - تحريم	Proud of	فخور ب
skill	مهاره	express	يعبر عن	kingdom	مملكه
hurt	يؤذي	safety	امان الطريق/	divide	يقسم
emergency	طوارئ	encourage	يشجع	beauty	جمال
serious	خطير	kits	المجموع - العدد	riches	ثروه
check	يفحص	available	متاح	forest	غابه
area	منطقه	partener	شريك	countryside	الريف
awake	مستيقظ	advice	نصيحه	speech	كلام - خطبه
bleed	ينزف	organs	اعضاء	duty	واجب
signs	اشارات	lungs	الرئتين	cruel	قاسى
reply	يستجيب	brain	مخ	honest	امين
shoulder	كتف	muscles	عضلات	stranger	غريب
normal	طبيعي	fight	يقاتل	majesty	جلاله الملك
breathing	تنفس	boost	يعزز – يدعم - يساعد	power	قوه – سلطه - طاقه
immediately	في الحال	cell	خليه - زنزانه	title	لقب
lying	راقد - كاذب	virus	فيرس	foolish	احمق
flat	شقه - مسطح	disease	مرض	shout about	يصرخ في
surface	سطح	improve	يحسن	sword	سيف
chest	صدر	separate	يفصل	performance	اداء
lock	قفل - يغلق	part	جزئ	operation	عمليه
finger	اصبع اليد	COVID 19 virus	كورونا	blood	دم
step	خطوه - يخطو	appear	يظهر - يبدو	pump	يضخ - مضخه
press	يضغط - الصحافه	leaf - leaves	ورقه شجر - ورق	label	بطاقه تعليمات

rise	يرتفع - تشرق	a cold	برد	advertisement	اعلان
diet	ريجيم	mouths	افواه	flu	انفلونزا
pleasure	سعاده	behave	يتصرف	tight	محكم

Definitions

CPR	(cardiopulmonary resuscitation	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي
infection	A disease caused by a virus or bacteria.	عدوي
perform	To do an action	يؤدي
severe	To describe an illness or injury that is very serious.	قاسى - عنيف
technique	A way of doing something with a skill.	طريقه
boost	To help someone or something to improve or get better.	يعزز - يدعم
cell	The smallest separate part of a plant or animal.	خليه
immune system	A way that your body protects you from disease..	جهاز المناعه
organ	A part of your body that performs a job ,e.g. the brain or the heart.	عضو
virus	A very small living thing that causes disease..	فيرس
AHC	Athletic Heart Center	مركز القلب الرياضي
a play	a piece of writing that is written for acting in a theatre	مسرحيه
a character	a person that an actor plays	شخصيه
an act	a larger part of a play	فصل
a scene	a small part of a play which happens in one place	مشهد

Expressions & Prepositions.

take up a new sport	يمارس رياضة جديدة	miss the chance	تفوته الفرصه
How many litres of blood	كم عدد اللترات	make sure	يتأكد
How much blood	كم كميه الدم	do things	يؤدي اشياء
interested in	مهتم ب	worried about	قلق بخصوص
healthy hearts	قلوب صحيه	solutions to problems	حلول للمشاكل
health problems	مشاكل صحه	do an action	يقوم برده فعل
it's a pleasure to see them.	من السعاده ان اراهم	a way of doing something	طريقه ليؤدي شئُ
get dirty	يتسخ	before helping	قبل المساعده
look forward to hearing from you	يتطلع الي	do CPR	يقوم بانعاش القلب
make a mistake	يعمل خطأ	seem to be very ill	يبدو انه مريض
do wrong to someone	يعمل خطأ	on a flat surface	على سطح مستو
proud of	فخور ب	at the top of the list	علي قمه القائمه
medical support	دعم رياضي	on top of the first hand	مقدمه اليد الاولي
ill or injured person	مريض - مصاب	without touching	بدون لمس
have severe injuries	لديه اصابات بالغة	stop performing CPR	يتوقف عن انعاش القلب
reply to	يستجيب ل	do – perform first aid	يقوم باسعافات اوليه
lie on their back	استلقى على ظهره	cure for	علاج لـ
do/cause damage	يسبب تلف	cure of	يعالج من
press down on the chest	يضغط علي الصدر	Put…….out	ينزع - يخلع
do sport	يمارس رياضه	expert on - in - at	خبير في
great at	متفوق في	come off	تنتزع – يتم فكها
in pairs	ثنائيات	eat less fast food.	يأكل طعام سريع اقل
a two-day course	دوره لمه يومين	make notes on	يقوم بملاحظات
impact on	تاثير على	take a first aid course	يأخذ دوره اسعافات اوليه
Give …….an infection	يعدي	a Olympic champion	بطل رياضي
do exercise	يمارس رياضه	think about - of	يفكر في
call for help	يطلب مساعده	shout about	يصرخ

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Synonyms	Antonyms	العكس
infected	مصاب - فاسد	deadly-toxic- poisonous	Healthy-helpful	صحي
normal	عادي – طبيعي	usual - ordinary	unusual - abnormal	غير عادي
dangerous	خطير	risky – terrible – alarming	safe –pure-healthy	امن ـ صحي
Rise	يرفع - تشرق	increase	Fall-drop-decrease	يقل
flat	مسطح	smooth-low	Rough- irregular-dull	خشن
awake	منتبه – مستيقظ	alert	asleep - unconscious	مغمي عليه
Appear	يظهر- يبدو	Seem	Disappear _ hide	يختفي
Limited	محدود	Narrow-restricted-reduced-	Unlimited-limitless	غير محدود
monitor	يراقب	watch – observe - check		
happiness	سعاده	joy – delight - pleasure	despair – sorrow - misery	يأس - حزن
wild	بري - متوحش	Rough – violent- savage	tame - domestic	اليف

Language Notes

-(Make / made / made)

make a discovery يكتشف	make a decision يقرر	make a mistake يخطئ
make a trouble يسبب متاعب	make the bed يرتب السرير	make friends يعمل صداقات
make a choice يختار	make a trip يقوم برحلة	make a suggestion يقترح
make a question يسأل	make a plan يخطط	make a promise يوعد
make a journey يقوم برحلة	make a phone call يعمل مكالمة	

(do / did / done)

do research يقوم ببحث علمي	do a favour يصنع معروفا	do repairs يقوم بإصلاحات
do homework يعمل الواجب	do shopping يتسوق	do business يقوم بعمل تجارى
do PhD يعمل دكتوراه	do better يتحسن	do his best يبذل قصارى جهده
do work يقوم بعمل	do a report on يعد تقرير عن	do a quiz يقوم بعمل مسابقة
do a hobby يقوم بهواية	do exercise يقوم بتدريب	do well يؤدي أداء جيدا
do damage يدمر	do the housework	يقوم بالأعمال المنزلية

- rise (rose / risen) (لا يليه مفعول) تشرق / يزداد / يستيقظ / يقف / يتصاعد

- The sun rises early.

-Raise (raised / raised) يرفع/ يجمع/ يربى/ يزيد (يليه مفعول)

- Exports raise our income.

- Parents do their best to raise their children.

- Charities raise money for the poor.

- Raise your hand if you know the answer.

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6 - cause يسبب — **- What caused the fire?**

cause of + اسم سبب — **- What was the cause of the accident?**

reason for + اسم داع - مبرر - سبب — **- Can you give the reason for your delay?**

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7 - stay in/at (يقيم في(مكان)) **- stay with** (يقيم مع(شخص)) **- stay for**(يقيم (لمدة))

-It is cold and wet outside so, You should stay at home.

- We're going to stay with our grandparents during the holiday.

8- see / hear / watch + object + (v.ing) Or مصدر inf. هذه الافعال ياتى بعد

-I saw him talking about the Egyptian Mueseum on TV. عندما ندرك جزء من الحدث

- I saw him talk about the Egyptian Museum on TV. عندما ندرك الحدث كله

لاحظ ان الصفات التى تنتهى بـedغالبا الاشخاص)) تعود على من يقع عليه الحدث

E.g. I was excited during the match. – The match was exciting.

اما الصفات التى تنتهى ب ingتعود على من / ما يسبب الحدث او الشعور سواء (شىء او شخص

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10 -encourage..شخص او مفعول ....+ to + مصدر: على يشجع

- My teachers encouraged me to study hard.

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11 -remind someone to + inf.يُذكر شخص أن يفعل شيء # remind+ object + of يُذكر بشيء أو شخص

-Please remind me to send the e-mail. -This photo reminds me of my childhood.

– remember يتذكرتلقاء نفسه

-I can remember name.

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12 – have interest in = be interested in مهتم بـ - interested to+ مصدر -interestingشيق للأشياء

They have a great interest in studying engineering. -They are interested to study engineering

They are interested in studying engineering. -The play is very interesting.

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13. affect يؤثر علي - have a/ an effect (impact) on: تأثير علي

* **affect يؤثر علىٍ** : Eating bad food affects our health badly.

* **effect / impactتاثير** : We are studying the effects of global warming on the environment.

* Global warming has a bad effect (impact) on people and the environment.

14- provide withيزود بـ / The government provides schools with modern sets.

- provide for يقدم لـ / The government provides modern sets for schools.

17-miss (someone / train / bus / school / lecture / the goal)

- I have missed the bus .

-lose (money / interest / something / his life / someone (by death)

-I 've lost my calculator.

18- make (مفعول (صفة /مصدر - He made his son happy - She made me respect her.

Let + مفعول+ to مصدر بدون - She let me respect her.

2– helpمفعول to + inf /. - help...مفعول ..... +to مصدر بدون - help مفعول with + شيء

She helped women (to) succeed. - I helped Nada do the homework.

He helped me with homework.

infect There is no evidence that the virus can infect humans.	▪ تصيب
infection Strict rules will limit the risk of infection.	▪ عدوى
infectious Corna is an infectious virus.	▪ معدى
infected we can get virus from the infected man.	▪ مصاب

Exercises on unit : 1 (Voc.)

1- ***Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d***

1-This advertisement will help boost the sales of the product .Boost here is the synonym of ---.
a) promote b) fail c) increase d) both a and c
2-The story is exciting .The word exciting here is the antonym of the word -------------
a) interesting b) insane c) irrational d)boring
3-------------- is to mild as irrational is to normal .
a) Gentle b) Severe c) Unusual d) Abnormal
4-The word encourage is the antonym of the word -----------------
a) disapprove b) supporte c)discourage d) force
5. When an injury or illness is very serious. "Serious" means ……..
a. damage b. service c. severe d. several
6- The word "later" is an antonym of the word…………………......
a) immediately b) regularly c) gradually d) latter
7. The emergency ………….. are struggling to cope with the number of call-outs.
a. services b. servant c. causes d. car
8. Trees increase the air we……………… .
a. feel b. breeze c. breathe d. cough
9. Teachers should use various …………….. for dealing with the students' problems.
a. damages b. techniques c. devices d. muscles
10. Do you know what ………………… the house to fall?
a. reasons b. results c. causes d. makes
11. Smoking can seriously damage your …………… It causes a lot of diseases.
a. money b. wealth c. health d. death
14.Antibiotics are used to treat the......................in most parts of the body.
a) injection b) infection c) operation d) reflection
15-The machine.........................the metal into strong and long sheets used in buildings.
a) does b) damages c) presses d) irons
16- The nurse.................her hand on the patient's head to make sure he's fine.
a) banged b) moved c) located d) placed
17- Mother doesn't often drink coffee because it keeps her..............all the night.
a) asleep b) awake c) alive d)dead
18-The old man's........stopped suddenly and he was taken to the intensive care unit.
a) disease b) temperature c) breathing d) pressure
19- My friend was given.........by a doctor to make him breathe again.He was about to die.
a) VCR b) PCR c) CPR d) MRI
20-The young lady suffered……………..head injuries after the accident and was in hospital for 3 months.
a) gentle b) severe c) simple d) comfortable
21. A/ An …………………. is a part of your body that performs a job e.g the brain or heart .
a) organ b) member c) cell d) infected
22- The ------------- is the smallest separate part of an animal or a plant.
a) organ b) cell c) atom d) molecule.
23- The ---------------- system protects you from infections and diseases.
a) immune b) digestive c) circulatory d) respiratory
24-To ------------- means to do something because something else has been done .
a) react b) reread c) repeat d) redo
25- Patients with COVID 19 should be isolated due to the danger of ----------------------
a) infection b) injection c) reaction d) infected .

26-Ahmed was given a part in the school play which will be....on the school theatre.

a) performed   b) designed   c) made   d) decided

27-The firefighters.................................quickly when they heard the alarm.

a) reviewed   b) reacted   c) reflected   d) reversed

28-We should use various.................................for dealing with lazy students.

a) diseases   b) horrors   c) techniques   d) breakers

29-After a fight with the gang ,a policeman..........from a wound in his shoulder.

a) bred   b) fed   c) treated   d) bled

30- We should read the........before we start using any new electrical set.

a) directions   b) instructions   c) licences   d) chapters

Grammar

1

MODAL VERBS OF NECESSITY, PROHIBITION AND LACK OF NECESSITY

الأفعال المساعدة الدالة على الضرورة و التحريم و غياب الضرورة

1- Have to / Has to = It is necessary to do..... (We have no other choice) مضطـــــــر أن

✍ **تستخدم للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أمامنا اختيار بسبب القواعد والقوانين أو الظروف**

- **She has to apply for the course before the end of March.**
- **We have to wear helmets if we are going to take the motorcycle. (The law says** so.)
- **You have to show your passport when you leave the country.**

- يمكن استخدام **have to** في الأزمنة المختلفة (ما عدا الأزمنة المستمرة)

- **I had to work six days a week. = -It was necessary for me to work six days a week.**
- **My flight is at six in the morning. I'll have to get up early.**
- **Have you ever had to go to hospital?**

- تستخدم **(do / does)** مع **(Have to / Has to)** في السؤال و النفي

- **Do you have to put on a uniform at school?**
- **She doesn't have to buy a new dictionary for school?**

- يمكن أن نستخدم **(have got to / has got to)** بدلا من **(have to / has to)**

- **I have got to go to work on time.**
- **She is late for the meeting, she has got to take a taxi.**

- نستخدم **(have got to / has got to)** في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد

- **Have you got to be at the office every day?**
- **Has that man got to carry all the boxes by himself?**

✍ **must + infinitive: = it is necessary to ......** يجـــــب أن

✍ **تستخدم للتعبير عن (الزام داخلي) اي إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال:**

- **I must visit my grandparents more often. (It's important to me that I do.)**
- **Must you wear** that yellow tie?
  (Is it important to you that you do it? This also suggests that it bothers يضايق me.)

✍ **وتستخدم للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية**

- **You mustn't be late or dad will be angry. (strong advice**)

- You must wash your hands before you eat. (strong advice)

وفي الأوامر كما تستخدم في القوانين والقواعد وعندما نذكر أنفسنا بضرورة عمل شيء:

- You must clean your room before you go out with your friends. (an order)

- Drivers and passengers of motorcycles must wear helmets. (a law)

✍ كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة:

- You **must come** and see us at the weekend. - You **must try** a piece of my cake.

✍ تستخدم في الاستنتاج أو التعبير عن نتيجة منطقية:

- Dad must have left already. I don't see his car.

✍ لاحظ استخدام للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل فقط :

• I must go now. • I must see my doctor tomorrow.

✍ **need / needs to + infinitive:**

✍ تستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء ضرورية فى الحاضر أو المستقبل

- He needs to be busy all the time or his boss will be angry.

- We need to revise for next week's exam.

✍- تستخدم Must في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد وتأتي في بداية السؤال:

- Must he send the e-mail now?

3- Had to : It was necessary to do..... اضطُـــــر أن

- تستخدم (Had to) للتعبير عن إلزام و ضرورة في الماضي

- We **had to do** a test at school today. - We **had to** take a taxi as it was raining heavily.

4- Mustn't : It is necessary NOT to do..... يجـــــب ألا

✍ **mustn't + infinitive:**

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به أو تترتب عليه نتيجة سيئة إذا قمنا به:

- You mustn't smoke in hospitals. = You aren't allowed to smoke in hospitals.

= You aren't permitted to smoke in hospitals.

= You are forbidden to smoke in hospitals.

= You are banned from smoking in hospitals.

= You are prohibited from smoking in hospitals.

=You aren't permitted to smoke in hospitals. = you are forbidden to smoke in hospitals.

(Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted to = (be) banned = (be) prohibited = (be) forbidden to)

- ويمكن أن تبدأ الجمل بالشيء الغير مسموح به

- Smoking is not allowed in hospitals. - Parking is forbidden here.

5- don't have to / don't need to / needn't + infinitive:

Doesn't have to / doesn't need to = It is NOT necessary to do.. لا داعي أن-غير مضطر

✍ تتخدم التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع أو المستقبل

- She isn't late for school so she doesn't have to / needn't hurry.

- When you are on holiday, you needn't go to bed early.

- She doesn't have to work on Saturday.

6- - Didn't have to = didn't need to = It wasn't necessary to.., so we didn't لم نضطر أن

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث لـــــم يتـــــم في الماضي لأنه لم يكن ضروريا)

- We didn't have to go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

- I didn't have to do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

7- Needn't have + PP. : It wasn't necessary to....., but we did

- يستخدم هذا الفعل للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث تــــم في الماضي على الرغم من كونه لم يكن ضروريا)

- You needn't have brought your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

- لاحظ الفارق في المعني في الجمل الآتية

- I didn't have to buy more bread. We already have a lot.

(I didn't buy bread because we have some.)

- I needn't have bought more bread. We already have a lot.

(I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

- في حالة التعبير عن الضرورة في المستقبل نستخدم **must / have to / will have to**

- I have to get up early tomorrow. - I'll have to send the fax tomorrow.

- لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام **need to** كفعل ناقص واستخدام **need** كفعل عادي بمعني يحتاج أو يتطلب

- This job needs computer skills.- I need to finish the job early. = I must finish it early.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

Choose the correct answer

1. You……..finish that report tonight if you're too tired. Midday tomorrow is the deadline.
 a) need to b) must c) needn't d) shouldn't
2. You …………buy a ticket before you can go into the sports stadium.
 a) ought to c) have to d) have d) need
3. We ………….to buy any tomatoes. There are lots of them in the fridge.
 a) have b) mustn't c) need d) don't need
4. You can order your plane tickets online; you .... use a travel agent.
 a) mustn't b) don'ave to c) have to not d) don't need
5. We .... make sure that the customers are getting value for money.
 a) must b) mustn't c) have to d) needn't
6. I can go on my own. You .... come with me.
 a) don't need to b) must c) have to d) need to
7. My children ……………. study ancient history at school next year.
 a) will have to b) must c) needed d) needn't
8. We ………… buy souvenirs for our friends while we're here.
 a) must b) have to c) mustn't d) needn't
9. We ……… get up or go to bed at particular times.
 a) don't need to b) mustn't c) has got to d) don't have
10. We ………… forget that tourism is very important for Egypt.
 a) must b) mustn't c) needn't d) don't have to
11. I …………… get up very early on school days.
 a) have to b) mustn't c) needn't d) has to
12. You …………. take that train. There's another one in ten minutes.
 a) mustn't b) has to c) don't have to d) have to
13. You ……….. buy that book. I can lend you mine.
 a) mustn't b) has to c) had to d) needn't
14. You ……………speak so loudly on your phone. It's very annoying.
 a) mustn't b) need to c) had to d) have to
15. When you arrive in another country, you ………….. show your passport.
 a) must b) has to c) had to d) have to
16. My staff and I …………… work twelve hours for six days a week.
 a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) had to d) have to
17. I ……………phone my friend this morning. I promised him I would.
 a) needn't b) have to c) must d) has to
18. In some countries, children …………wear school uniforms.
 a) don't need to b) didn't have to c) mustn't d) has to
19. Most school children in Britain …………… wear a school uniform.
 a) has to b) mustn't c) didn't have to d) have to
20. You …………….. spend too much money. You'll want some for your holiday.
 a) mustn't b) needn't c) don't have to d) must
21. You ….…….. take that book back to the library. You can keep it for another week.

a) have to b) don't have to c) must d) can't

22. You ………….. pass your exams to go to university.

a) mustn't b) has to c) had to d) have to

23. I really ….…… phone Mazen. I promised I'd phone him when I had any news.

a) mustn't b) must c) had to d) have to

24. We …………. buy some milk from the shops because we don't have any.

a) mustn't b) need to c) don't need to d) may

25. I want to go to university. I ………….. apply before the end of the week.

a) mustn't b) needn't c) don't have to d) must

26. You …………. see your doctor. You look ill.

a) must b) needn't c) can't d) may

27. School starts at 8 : 30. I ………… get there before that time.

a) might b) have to c) can d) may

28. You can stay at home if you want. You ………….. go shopping with us.

a) can't b) mustn't c) don't have to d) need to

29. I ……………hurry. My train leaves in 5 minutes.

a) mustn't b) don't have to c) must d) have to

30. These old buildings ……………knocked down.

a) have to be b) has to be c) had to be d) have to

TEST ONE

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. He totally agree………….me.

a. with b- to c- on d- about

2. Keep the hands on the chest and allow it ……………again.

a. rise b- raise c- to rise d- to raise

3. His special ………………of scratching lines into the colour is still frequently used.

a. technical b- technology c- technique d- technics

4. If you know how to …………..CPR , you have to do this to help the patient.

a. Make b- perform c- go on d- carry on

5. Eating vegetables with green leaves ……………..our immune system.

a. help b- helps c- are helping d- is helping

6. You ………………shout or make noise in the classroom.

a. don't have b- shouldn't have c- are not to d- mustn't

7. The pain is of ……………..intensity and lasts anywhere from 15 to 180 minutes.

a. severe b- severity c- saver d- savior

8. He …………………… angrily to the news of his dismissal.

a. reacted b- reactive c- reaction d- intact

9. Trees help us………….oxygyn.

a. breathe b- freeze c- release d- sneeze

10. It is our …………..to defend our country against enemies.

a. work b- duty c- job d- profession

11. The queen granted him the …of Lord due to his efforts to save his country in the war.

a. nickname b- surname c- title d- post

12. You ……………put a bandage and press it down on the area that is bleeding.

a. might b- may c- has to d- must

13. She gives all her old clothes ………………. to the orphans.

A. out b- in c- up d- away

14. It took me a long time to ………………. him to do the right thing.

a. persuade b- convince c- make d- let

15. If you are in Egypt, you ………. attend my wedding.

a. must b. should c. shouldn't d. mustn't

16. He has ……..his business, his reputation, and his career due to his carelessness.

a. won b-got c- lost d- earned

2) Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer:

Should we work all the time without having rest or entertainment? The answer is that we can't go on working without stopping. From time to time, we should stop to have some rest and some recreation to have fun. If we didn't, we could make mistakes and our work might get worse.

An overworked person may end up by losing their ability to think clearly and by having no energy to go on working. Sleep is one way by which we can renew our energy. Sports and games are also important for brainworkers, who stay in closed offices and don't have a good chance to exercise their muscles. Swimming, walking and other outdoor activities are excellent and may be very good for all people, so we shouldn't waste our weekends. People make full use of them by being in the open spaces. Having forgotten all about our work and the worries of life, we can then enjoy ourselves to the full and return the next day to work with our energy fully renewed. Change has a magic effect on man's health and his work.

Only clever people are those who can make a balance between their work and their personal lives. They are hardworking when they do their jobs and they live the happiest moments when they aren't working.

1. The best title for the passage is………………… .
a. Happy Moments b. Magical Energy
c. Importance of Rest d. Importance of Games

2. The underlined word "recreation" in the first paragraph means…………….. .
a. effort b. health c. stress d. relaxation

3. The writer's purpose in the last paragraph is to…………………… .
a. suggest doing our jobs in the open air b. tell us the story of hardworking people
c. warn us of living happily without work d. advise us to make a life-work balance

4. According to the second paragraph, we understand that man's health improves by……………
a. changing our sleeping habits b. thinking of the worries of life
c. having a break every now and then d. working all the time without rest

5. All the following are examples of brainworkers except……………… .
a. mathematicians b. cleaners c. surgeons d. engineers

6. According to the passage, change has…………………… .
a. a vital effect on health and work b. no effect on health or work
c. an essential effect on health only d. an important effect on work only

7. We can avoid making mistakes if we………………… .
a. don't have rest b. relax
c. go on hard work d. do our jobs lazily and carelessly

8. An overworked person has a………………meaning.
a. positive b. violent c. aggressive d. negative

Unit 2 Eating around the world

Vocabulary

expensive	غالي	meal	وجبة	optional	اختياري
amount	كمية	events	احداث	grilled	مشوى
heavy	ثقيل	a turkey	ديك رومي	quantity	كميه
hungry	جوعان	Eat out	ياكل بالخارج	spoons	معالق
popular	محبوب - شعبي	dishes	اطباق	occasion	مناسبه
Christmas	كريسماس	pots	اواني	prepare	يعد- يجهز
roasted	ديك رومي	pans	اواني	serve	يخدم - يقدم
include	يشمل	surprised	مندهش	traditiona	تقليدي
cookies	مقرمشات	advice	نصيحه	get	يتقابل
noodles	نودلز - شعريه	difference	اختلاف	excerpt	مقتطفات
start	يبدأ	thanksgiving	عيد الشكر	old-fashioned	موضه قديمه
restaurants	مطاعم	spicy	متبل	lamb	خروف
grapes	عنب	potatoes	بطاطس	articles	مقالات
midnight	منتصف الليل	pie	فطيره	questionnaire	استبيان
herring	رنجه	fry	يقلي	Preference	تفضيلات
jar	كوز	parents	الوالدين	onions	بصل
add	يضيف	chicken	فرخه	cheap	رخيص
prawns	جمبري	cornbread	خبز الذره	expensive	غالي
fried egg	بيض مقلي	clear	واضح	hot	ساخن
shellish	اصداف	seafood	طعام بحري	rare	نادر
describe	يصف	vegetable	خضار	salty	مملح
takeaway	طعام جاهز	biscuits	بسكويت	spicy	متبل
countryside	الريف	cost	يتكلف	sweet	حلو
the British	الانجليز	fried rice	رز مقلي	Oysters	المحار

attractive	جذاب	deceive	يخدع	type	نوع - يكتب
complicate	معقد	exit	مخرج	extremes	ظروف قاسيه
Confused	مرتبك	anger	غض	compare	يقارن
boring	ممل	deserve	يستحق	language	لغه
Personal (adj-	شخصي	truth	الحقيقه	helpful	مساعد
Personally(adv-	شخصيا	send	يرسل	options	اختيارات
Snack	وجبه خفيفه	ill health	صحه عليله	details	تفاصيل
Rules	قواعد	anger	الغضب	distant	بعيد
repeat	يعيد - يكرر	power	سلطه - قوه	name	اسم - يسمي
respect	يحترم - احترم	inheritance	ميراث	particular	خاص
relatives	اقارب	succeed	ينجح	products	منتجات
Rude	وقح	loyalty	الاخلاص	achieve	يحقق
vertically	عموديا	income	دخل	festivals	مهرجانات
Belief	اعتقاد	lie	ينام - يكذب	popularit	شعبيه

Definitions

Serve	To give someone food or drinks	يخدم
celebrate	do something fun to show that an event is special	يحتفل ب
prepare	To get something ready	يجهز
get together	meet people and spend time with them	يلتقي-يجتمع مع
traditional	old ways of doing things that don't change	تقليدي
occasion	a time when something special happens	مناسبة
amount	A quantity of something	كمية
snack	A small meal eaten in a hurry	وجبة سريعة
special	Different from what is normal	خاص

Rare	Not done ,seen , happening , very often	نادر
Salty	Containing or tasting of salt	مملح
Spicy	Having a strong taste	متبل
sweet	Containing , or tasting as if it contains a lot of sugar	حلو المذاق
popular	Liked by a large number of people	محبوب

Expressions

Make a questionnaire	يعمل استبيان	**do a questionnaire**	يجاوب علي استبيان
Thanksgiving	عيد الشكر	**decide to**	يقرر أن
gather to	يجتمع لـ	**decide on**	يصمم على
arrive in	يصل إلى	**walk out of**	الخروج من
able to	قادر على	**start to**	تبدأ في
amount of	كمية من	**ready to**	جاهز لـ
keep out of	ابتعد عن	**surprised to**	مندهش لـ
expect to	يتوقع أن	**worried about**	قلق لاجل
bowl of	سلطانية من	**stay at**	ابقى في
Native	سكان الأصليين	**take place**	تحدث
Keep out of	ابتعد عن	**a great deal of**	قد را كبيرا من
Pumpkin pie	فطيرة قرع عسلي	**The start of the new year**	بداية العام الجديد
Quantity of	كمية من	**on TV**	فى التلفاز
Prefer....to....	يفضل شئ علي	**In my opinion**	فى رايى
Sweet water	ماء عذب	**It is thought that**	من المعتقدأن
Popular with	محبوب من	**It is important to**	من المهم أن
A bunch of grapes	عنقود عنب	**It is ok to (inf-**	لا بأس من
Mother tongue	اللغة الاصلية	**for me**	بالنسبة لي
Go native	يتصرف مثل اهل البلد	**Believe in**	يؤمن ب

Collocations

Verb	
Have	A meal
Show	respect
Spend	Time
Take	Place
Bring	happiness
Serve	The food
Make	Tea

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	المعني	Synonyms	Antonyms	المعني
Old fashioned	قديم جدا	Traditional	modern	حديث
delicious	لذيذ	Tasty	nasty	كريه
native	اصلي	Original / indigenous	immigrant	مهاجر
rude	وقح	Impolite	polite	مؤدب
popular	محبوب	Liked / enjoyed	Unpopular	غير محبوب
rare	نادر	Scarce / seldom	usual	معتاد

Language Notes

Grilled- مشوي fried -مقلي

-People who suffer from high cholesterol should eat the fish grilled.

-Fried chicken is served in this restaurant.

gather يتجمع - يجمع - collect يجمع

- Let's gather in front of the club.

- His hobby is collecting old coins.

fashionable مساير للموضة   old fashioned موضه قديمة

My brother always buys fashionable clothes.

- taste (v- يتذوق   ذوق - طعم - مذاق

She usually tastes the food when she cooks.

My sister's food has a nice taste.

tasty (adj-   - لذيذ المذاق - مع الأكل والشرب

This restaurant serves very tasty dishes every day.   We like her food

Tasteful (adj-   حسن الذوق

They bought tasteful furniturefor their flat.

- a plate طبق   - a dish   طبق - طعام -صنف

- Each one should havetheir private plate when we eat .

-Fish is my favourite dish.

Thanks giving day

-The Americans celebrate thanksgiving Day عيد الشكر with a turkey .

special   خاص بفئة أو طبقة - -لا يمتلكه ولكن يميزه

Doctors wear special clothes.

private   خاص بشخص أو ملك شخص - -يمتلكه

-He has a private car .

An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving

In September 1620, a ship called the Mayflower arrived in North America with 102 passengers. Many died, but some were able to grow food and survive with help from Native Americans. Thanksgiving is a day when families get together to remember these events. It is celebrated in the USA every year on the fourth Thursday in November. In 1882, Louisa M. Alcott wrote a short story called An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving. Here is an extract: When they woke, there was still a large amount of snow outside. Tilly made a good breakfast for the seven children. "Now about dinner," she said as they all finished eating. "Ma said that we could have whatever we liked, but she didn’t expect us to have a traditional Thanksgiving dinner."

"Have you ever cooked a turkey?" asked Roxy. "Ma said I should decide what to do," replied Tilly. All you children have to do is keep out of the way, and let Pure and me work. The younger children walked out of the kitchen and into another

room. As Tilly and Pure started to prepare the big meal, they got out all the spoons, dishes, pots and pans that they could find.
"Now, sister, we'll have dinner at five," said Tilly. "Pa will be here by that time and he'll be surprised to find us ready to serve the food. There's such a lot to do, and I'm a bit worried about the turkey. It's so big!" "I know," said Prue. "I fed it all summer and now it will feed me," she laughed.

Festival meals from different countries

People in different countries celebrate different festivals, but they all cook special meals for their families when they're celebrating together. Let's look at three examples of special meals from around the world. Many Egyptians celebrate the festival of Eid-al-Adha every year. The most popular meal to eat on this occasion is a traditional fattah. Egyptian families usually eat fattah for breakfast. In Britain, Christmas is the most popular festival of the year. British families come together on this occasion to eat a special meal, which is usually roasted turkey with potatoes and other vegetables. And, finally, let's go to China where the New Year is the most important festival of the year. Families like to have lots of different things on the table when they get together to eat at Chinese New Year. This usually includes spring rolls, noodles, fish and chicken

Food in the United Kingdom

The UK did not used to be known for its good food, but it has got a lot better in recent years. Probably the most popular dish is fish and chips. The fish and potatoes are fried and they are usually very salty. Fish and chips is usually cheaper than most other takeaway food, too. The British also like spicy food. Indian food is usually the spiciest and Indian restaurants are very popular. One of the most traditional dishes in the UK is roast lamb, which people often eat for Sunday lunch with potatoes and vegetables. The British also like a lot of sweet things such as ice cream. In 2018, the British ate more than 320,000 ice creams. They mostly eat ice cream in the summer when the weather is hotter.

Showing respect while having meals

Personally, I think it's important to respect our older relatives. When South Korean families eat together, the oldest person at the table always starts to eat first. The rest of the family waits until this person has finished eating before they finish their meals. It is believed that this shows your respect for the most important people in your family.
As you probably know, people in China usually use chopsticks to eat their food. However, you need to be careful about what you do with them when you're eating there. It is considered very rude to put your chopsticks vertically into your bowl of food, for example. I understand that this is a Chinese tradition, but for me, foreigners who do this don't mean to be rude

at all.

In my opinion, lunchtime isn't the best time of day for eating a large meal. However, in Russia it is thought that people should eat their largest meal of the day between 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening, people usually eat some light food, such as bread and cold meat followed by tea. This is a traditional way of eating in Russia.

Exercises on unit 2



1-

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The verb "gather" is an antonym to the verb.........

a- spread b- separate c- scratch d-wake

2. The opposite of tasty is"....".

a- accepted b- nasty c- delicious d- strange

3-Dinner is about means dinner is…………………… .

a-vanished b- eaten c- taken d-ready

4.The adjective "common" can be the same as"..........

a- useful b- strange c- familiar d- rare

5.The word confused can be the same as………

a- regularl b- probable c- terrible d- puzzled

6.The adjective "isolated" is similar in meaning to the adjective……….

a- distant b- connected c- joined d- planned

7. The adjective heavy is the antonym of............

a- light b- good c- confused d- difficult

8.Salah is ……………. the best player in Liverpool.

a- accepted b- researched c- considered d- denied

9. We all should be………………to our beloved country Egypt.

a- proud b- disloyal c- keen d-loyal

10. We should use the emergency ……………….. in case of fire.

a-outlet b- excile c- exit d- clue

11. My friend has had a big…………… from his parents. He is so rich.

a- heritage b- heredity c- inheritance d- heir

12. We should teach our children to tell the…………….and never lie.

a-truth b- myths c- fact d- reality

13. When we feel……………….,we should control it not to hurt others.

a- huger b- hungry c- anger d- banger

14- We shouldn't……………….people who are liars.

a- see b- prevent c.trust d. assess

15- ……….is one of the most important qualities that friends show us.

a-betrayal b- lying c- disloyalty d- loyalty

16. Someone called us claiming he is a bank clerk to know our secret code, but I think it is trying to……us.

a-take up b- deceive c- encourage d- correct

17-My father let me buy………I wanted when we were in Alexandria.

a-whoever b- whatever c- whosever d-ever

18-I was surprised as I didn't……to see her in the party.

a- except b- accept c- expect d-extract

19-They……………..suddenly on the noise the children made.

a-woken b- woke c- awoke d- wake

20-We should be……………..when we deal with the crook.

a-careless b- intelligent c-careful d-smart

21. Your father's firmness doesn't ……………..he doesn't love you.

a-main b- mean c-realise d-direct

22-A lot of film stars are keen on attending the Cannes film -------------------

a- festival b- party c- feast d- funeral

23.My……………….attended my wedding in a big hall

. a- officers b- relatives c- passengers d- reporters

24.My friend has worked hard to…….his goal and become a doctor.

a-score b- achieve c- fight d- astonish

25.The pliceman asked the thief to ………his saying in front of the judge.

a- report b- announce c- repeat d- cancel

26.Khan el Khalili's old streets....most tourists as they are similar to each other.

a- refuse b- confuse c- diffuse d- reject

27- (Shrimps – Shark – Koshari - Herring - is smoked fish .

28. The journalist asked the minister to give more ……………about the project

a- times b- plots c- chances d- details

29. Some movie are not.....for children as they have violent scenes.

a- suitable b- available c- reputable d- avoidable

30. The Delta……….suits many kinds of fruits.

a- climate b- atmosphere c- soil d- depth

31- We have the opportunity to make tennis really …………..in this country.

a- polluted b- populated c- popular d- pollinated

32- To ……………… is to perform duties or services for another person on.

a- reserve b- deserve c- serve d- set

33- ………………….is to collect people or things in one place.

a- Get-together b- Get through c- Get up d- Get to

34- The opposite meaning of safe is ……………..

a- saving b- serious c- secure d- soft

35- She has a simple problem. The word "Simple" is the opposite of ………

a- complex b- difficult c- hard d- light

36- This is a …. in which all the people of a country are asked questions about their lives.

a- contest b- questionnaire c- competition d- quotation

37- Financial .....recommend that you don't borrow money on credit cards.

a- discoverers b- architects c- experts d- explorers

38- The ……………… is the layer on the earth in which plants grow.

a- floor b- soil c- ground d- space

39- The ....he got made him able to think throughly.

a- attempts b- tests c- experiences d- experiments

40- ....technology has improved everyone's lives.

a- Ancient b- Traditional c- Old d- Modern

41- Nader is a .... who everyone wants to have a photo with him.

a- celebrity b- celebrated c- celebration d- celebrate

42- The main ……………… was so delicious that she ordered another one.

a- plate b- taste c- dish d- sense

43- Everyone needs to eat a certain ……………………of fruits and vegetables to be healthy.

a- mount b- process c- price d- amount

44- Some shops make a discount to make …………………… buy their goods.

a- customs b- suppliers c- customers d- sellers

45- We haven't seen each other for a long time. How about getting ….today?

a- on b- together c- gathering d- across

46- The ………………… between Cairo and Alex is 320 kilometres.

a- distance b- road c- way d- length

47- The children are still……………. I can hear them playing.

a- asleep b- alive c- awake d- away

48- ……………… means to make something ready for use or consideration.

a- Sell b- Prepare c- Bring d- Buy

49- A particular event, or the time at which it takes place is called an……

a- battle b- war c- occasion d- custom

50- I'm really enjoying this cake. Can you tell me what the ……… are?

a- ingredients b- goods c- elements d- compounds

51- There are many delicious dishes in the ……………. today.

a- revenue b- menu c- record d- list

52- Travelling abroad gave him ……………… to judge the others properly.

a- experiment b- expert c- expertise d- experience

53- The Olympic Games is an international sports ……… taking place every four years.

a- feast b- occasion c- festival d- chance

54- The ……………………of the products of this factory is not very good.

a- qualified b- quality c- qualification d- quantity

55- After studying for long hours, I feel as I have …………………… nothing.

a- achieved b- launched c- succeeded d- acknowledged

Grammar

Adjectives الصفات

- الصفة عبارة عن كلمة تصف اسم او شيء

ٍ-Samar is an honest girl.

- تأتى الصفة بعد بعض الأفعال مثل: *be - feel - smell - taste - sound - seem – look*

- It tastes nice.

- He looks angry.

- لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم to + inf. بعد بعض الصفات مثل

Difficult - easy –impossible – hard – happy – pleased – glad – sad – amazed –

- It's necessary to study your lessons.

- It is easy to answer

- يمكن استخدام أسماء الخامات كصفات لكنها لا تستخدم للمقارنة أو التفضيل أو التساوي و لا تجمع

- a gold watch

- لاحظ استخدام صفات مثل (nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite- في التركيبة التالية

- It (be - + adj. + of + someone + to + inf. …………….. .

- It was kind of him to send me a bunch of flowers.

-صفات المقارنة (بين اثنين) Comparative Adjective

(adjective + er + than / more (less - + adjective + than -

نضيف للصفة القصيرة -er)

Marwa is shorter than Soha.

نستخدم -less/more) قبل الصفة المكونة من أكثر من مقطعين أو مقطعين مشتقين

My mobile is more/less expensive than yours.

يمكن استخدام slightly / a bit / much /a lot / a little / far/ a few / many قبل الدرجة الثانية

Booking a first class ticket is much more expensive.

في حاله التساوي نستخدم as.........as

Hazem is as tall as Adel.

Hazem is the same height as Adel.

لاحظ أن -as + adjective صفة + as = the same + noun اسم + (as

Adjective	*noun*	*adjective*	*noun*
Wide	width	Tall	Height
Deep	depth	High	Height
Expensive	Price	heavy	Weight
Old	Age	strong	Strength

- My car is as expensive as yours. - They are the same price.

عادة نستخدم ضمير مفعول عندما لا يوجد فعل و نستخدم ضمير فاعل عندما يوجد فعل بعد than / as -

- You are older than me. = You are older than I am.

- أحيانا نستخدم most بدون the قبل الصفة بمعنى very.

- The story I've just read was very exciting. (most-

- The story I've just read was most exciting.

- عندما نريد أن نقول أن هناك شيئا يعتمد على شيء آخر نستخدم

The + صفة مقارنة + فاعل + فعل , the + صفة مقارنة + فاعل + فعل

- The older you get, the wiser you become.

- لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام بعد صفة التفضيل.

- This is the most exciting match I've ever seen.

Superlative

الصفة الدرجة الثالثة - (adjective + est / The most (least - + adjective

Samar is the tallest girl in our team.

Diamond is the most expensive metal.

لا تستخدم the قبل الدرجة الثالثة في حالة وجود ضمير ملكية قبل الصفة:

Nada is my closest friend.

♣Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better than	the best

bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	the farthest
many	more than	the most
much	more than	the most

Choose the correct anwer from a, b, c or d:

1-August is the…………month.

a hot b. hotter c. hotter than d. hottest

2-Abeer is as tall as Marwa, They are the same………………

a. height b. weight c. width d. legnth

3-Cairo Tower is one of the……………… . Many people like to visit it.

a. most popular b. least popular c. less popular d. more popular

4-Your homework is……………………..than last week; well done.

a. bad b. good c. worse d. better

5-This exam seems……………… than the previous one; you don't have to worry.

a. much difficult b. easier c. the easiest d. more difficult

6-Fadel isn't as old as Hazem. Fadel is really……….. .

a. oldest b. youngest c. older d. younger

7-Which is…………..in summer: India or Itali?

a. hotter b. hottest c. as hot d. hotter than

8-Everest is the…………………..mountain.

a. much high b. highly c. high d. highest

9-I love all my family, but I love my mother………………of all.

a -more b- much c- the most d- most

11-Sara's wearing her ………………..dress today.

a- more new b- newer than c- the newest d- newest

12.Hala is…………fatter than her sister.

a- little b- less c- a bit d- more

13.For…………………information , contact the receptionist.

a- farther b- further c- furthest d- far

16.English is ………………to study than Chinese

a- easy b- more easier c- much easier d- less easier

17-I don't read as……………..books as you do

a-more b-much c-many d-most

18-It was……………of her to waste all her money.

a-more foolish b– less foolish c– foolish d– least foolish

19- He was not……………..as his colleagues.

a-helpful b– as helpful c– more helpful d– less helpful

20-The……………..fat you eat, the healthier you become.

a-less b-much c-least d-most

21-Although we aren't rich, my children go to……………..schools in the city.

a- the best b- the most c- as good d- the better

22-You were a little disappointed yesterday, but you look…………today.

a- happier b- more happy c- much happy d- happiest

23 I think air pollution is………………more dangerous than sound pollution.

a- so b- a lot c- many d- a lot of

24. We aren't the same……… You're taller than me.

a- length b- age c- height d- amount

25.Basma is the…………of the two sisters.

a- young b- as young as c- youngest d- younger

26.The………………I had to queue at the bank, the more impatient I became.

a- longer b- long c- longest d- most long

27-She is not…………………as her sister.

a- more intelligent b- most intelligent c- intelligent than d- so intelligent

28.He doesn't earn……………money as I do.

a the most b. more c. so much d. as many

29.He has much………………friends than me.

a. more b. the least c. most d. many

30-Of all the players, I like Mohammad Salah……………

a. better b. worst c. good d. best

31. The harder you study , the --------- marks you get.

a- highest b- higher c- highly d- so high

32. Who is the ------------- animal . the lion or the elephant ?

a- higher b- taller c- tallest d- highest

33. My wife is ------------ younger than me.

a- a little b- less c- more d- few

34. Our Prophet Mohammed is --------- unique character.

a- a b- more c- most d- an

35. I don't read as ------ books as you do.

a- much b- more c- most d- many

36. He was not ------------ as his colleagues.

a- helpful b- as helpful c- more helpful d- less helpful

37. This watch is very cheap .It cost me……….than I expected.

a- more b- fewer c- less d- much

38. The African elephant is…………than the Asian elephant.

a- smaller b- much bigger c- taller d- shorter

39. Shakespeare is one of the -------- famous playwright in English literature.

a-much b- more c- most d- very

40. Luxor is .... from Giza than Alex.

a- the farthest b- far c- farther d- furthest

41. English is .... interesting subject I have ever studied.

a- more b- least c- the more d- the most

42. Mount Fuji is not....... dangerous as Annapurna.

a- like b- such c- as d- same

43. That's the .... interesting story I've ever read.

a- least b- less c-little d- more

44. That was one of .... books I've ever read.

a- best b- the best c- better d- good

45. Our school is .... than yours.

a- beggar b- biggest c- big d- bigger

46. Her friend is -------- than her.

a- wealthy　　b- wealthiest　　c- wealthier　　d- wealthiest

47. You should buy these trousers. They are the ----------- expensive in the shop.

a- more　　b- less　　c- few　　d- least

48. This is the ----- news I've ever heard.

a- worse　　b- very bad　　c- better　　d- worst

49. Tamer is calmer than Omar, so before exams Omar was ...than Tamer.

a- more nervous　　b- nervous　　c- most nervous　　d- least nervous

Practice Test on unit 2

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Which is ....: football or tennis?
a) popular　　b) more popular　　c) much popular　　d) the most popular

2- It's a very good .... to tell you the latest news.
a) coronation　　b) party　　c) occur　　d) occasion

3- Every September we .... the anniversary of our marriage.
a) celebrate　　b) show　　c) predict　　d) pretend

4- You will never .... anything in your life if you don't work hard.
a) take　　b) achieve　　c) disprove　　d) admit

5- The ...was designed to find out how many people use the underground.
a) examination　　b) question　　c) poster　　d) questionnaire

6- Our new job will provide us with good ....
a) experiment　　b) exercise　　c) experience　　d) exchange

7- If you don't believe in your company's ....it's very hard to sell it.
a) producer　　b) product　　c) productive　　d) produced

8- Ramzy is ....of all the workers.
a) helpful　　b) less helpful　　c) more helpful　　d) the most helpful

9- She bought ....dress she could find.
a) cheap　　b) the cheapest　　c) cheapest　　d) cheaper

10- She is ....than she was last month.
a) healthy　　b) healthier　　c) healthiest　　d) as healthy

11- My chair is ....comfortable as yours.
a) as　　b) more　　c) most　　d) less

12- The .... you go, the less heat there is in the air.
a) high　　b) highest　　c) higher　　d) height

13- The .... experience in my life was when I saw a big bear in the wild.
a) frightened　　b) less frightening　　c) more frightening　　d) most frightening

14- Tamer is a much calmer person than Samy, so before their exams Samy was much .... than Tamer.
a) more nervous　　b) nervous　　c) most nervous　　d) least nervous

15- The .... animal which I have seen in Egypt is a camel.
a) most big　　b) biggest　　c) more big　　d) bigger

16- Fresh food is good .... all of us.
a) at　　b) to　　c) for　　d) with

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

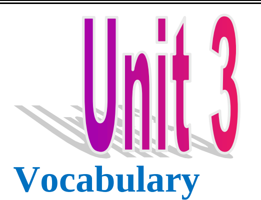
In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions. Parents pay for extravagant parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. "One day, I'll earn more than my Dad" he boasts. Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard, a chauffeur, and a singing coach to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs. Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready. Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in Hollywood live unreal lives where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

Choose the correct answer:

1. When a child has everything, they may ----------- themselves.
A) value b) spoil c) boil d) behave
2. The underlined word extravagant means -------------------- .
a) costly b) moderate c) inexpensive d) realistic
3. The Hollywood kids' ambitions are to ------------------
a) be poor b) live normal live c) be happy d) be more rich
4. Hollywood parents ---------------------
a) care for their children themselves b) don't care for their children
c) hate their children d) have others care for their children
5. Indeed, Amanda is in bad need of …………….. .
a) money b) her parents' care c) a singing coach d) a chauffeur
6. Trent Maguire's dream has come true, he became a ……… .
a) driver b) nutritionist c) film star d) bodyguard
7. The word …… means determined to be successful, rich, powerful etc.
a) unreal b) extravagant c) unlimited d) ambitious
8. The underlined word "their" refers to …………. .
a) parents b) restaurants c) games d) children

Write an essay of about 180 words on:

(Our duty towards our country)



The Future Of food

Vocabulary

Agriculture	الزراعة	Researchers	الباحثون	contain	يحتوي
production	الانتاج	Space	مساحة	environmen	البيئة
flow	تدفق	Argue	يناقش	laboratory	معمل
Urban farming	الزراعة الحضرية	guest	ضيف	population	السكان
Rural farming	الزراعة الريفية	light	ضوء- خفيف	farming	الزراعة
furniture	اثاث	decrease	يقلل	remove	يزيل
persuade	يقنع	essay	مقال	sea level	مستوى سطح
encourage	يشجع	eficiently	بكفاءه	rise	يرتفع
tourism	السياحه	fact	حقيقه	describe	يصف
success	نجاح	Evidence	دليل	climate	مناخ
extraordinary	غير عادي	robot	إنسان الي	mention	يذكر
sustainable	مستدامه	immediately	في الحال	farmland	ارض زراعيه
imagine	يتخيل	points	نقاط	face	يواجه
articles	مقالات	island	جزيرة	produce	ينتج - انتاج
sources	مصادر	rainfall	سقوط المطر	climate	المناخ
develoment	تنمية	case	حاله - قضيه	energy	طاقه
proposals	عروض	conclude	يختم	save	يوفر
feed	يطعم	outdoor	مكان مفتوح	electricity	كهرباء
Agriculture	الزراعه	indoor space	مكان مغلق	grow	يزرع
crop	محصول	research	يبحث	vegetarian	نباتي
earth	الارض	expression	تعبير	staff	طقم العاملين
Innovation	الابداع	behave	يتصرف	seawater	مياه البحر
livestock	الماشيه	servant	خادم	petrol	بنزين
production	الانتاج	disguise	يتنكر	oil	بترول
variety	تنوع	exit	خروج	sheep	غنم
dry	جاف	honest	امين	goats	معيز
wet	مبلل	rude	وقح	equipment	معدات
create	يبتكر- يصنع	encouraging	مشجع	company	شركه
chemicals	كيماويات	cart	عربيه كارو	factory	مصنع
vehicles	مركبات	wise	حكيم	huge	ضخم
solutions	حلول	guilty	مذنب	population	السكان
damage	يتلف - تلف	Attendants	الحضور	invest	يستثمر
the United	المتحده	attack	يهاجم	plan	يخطط
increase	يزداد	gap	فجوة	options	اختيارات
percent	في المائة	sustainable	مصادر	rainforests	غابات مطيره

boring	ممل	feed	يطعم	prediction	تنبؤاءت
fashion	موضه	agriculture	الزراعه	arrangement	اعداد
summarise	يلخص	algae	طحالب	interview	مقابله شخصيه
words	كلمات	seaweed	اعشاب بحريه	capital	عاصمه
phrases	عبارات	popular	محبوب	education	تعليم
actions	احداث	healthy	صحي	run	يدير
helpful	مساعد	ocean	محيط	essay	مقال
insects	حشرات	improve	يحسن	eficiently	بكفاءه
soil	تربه	breathe	يتنفس	fact	حقيقه
hydroponics	الزراعه بدون تربه	notice	يلاحظ	proof	دليل
Antarctica	القاره القطبيه	replace	يحل محل -	Run out	ينفذ
Experience	خبره	conclude	يختم	immediately	في الحال
research	يبحث	outdoor	مكان مفتوح	points	نقاط
expression	تعبير	indoor space	مكان مغلق	increase	يزيد
tasty	لذيذ	giant whales	حيتان ضخمه	intention	نيه

Definitions

Produce	Food that has been grown on a farm.	انتاج زراعي
Crop	A plant that's grown in large quantities , especially as food	محصول
Innovation	The introduction of new things , ideas or ways of doing something	ابتكار / ابداع
Livestock	The animals kept on a farm , for examples cow and sheep	ماشية
Production	The process of growing or making food , goods or materials .	الانتاج
farming	The practice of growing crops or keeping animals on a farm.	الزراعة
Sustainable	Continuous	مستديم/مستمر
Variety	Several or different things of the same thing	تنوع
Source	A place , a person or thing that you get something from .	مصدر
Rainforest	A thick forest in tropical parts of the world that have a lot of rain	غابة مطيرة
Hydroponics	The process of growing plants in water or sand rather than soil	الزراعة في الماء أو الرمال
vegetarian	A person who doesn't eat meat or fish	شخص نباتي

Collocations

Make-changes-difference / Keep-livestock / Get smaller-better
Start- a project-new business / Introduce a programme-a person
Tell the truth-the difference

Expressions

Tradional farms	مزارع تقليدية	**Available for**	متاح ل
Focus on	يركز علي	**Save energy**	يوفر الطاقة
Instead of	بدلا من	**Sustainable sources**	مصادر مستدامة
Due to	بسبب	**Go up**	يصعد
Solution to	حل لـ	**Climate change**	تغير المناخ
Deal with	يتعامل مع	Tell the difference	يميز
Expert on / in	خبير في	Chemical weapons	أسلحة كيماوية
According to	طبقا ل	Electric vehicles	سيارات كهربائية
Cut down	يخفض-يقلل	Negative	سلبي
As a result	نتيجة ل	Positive effect on	تأثير ايجابي علي
Arguments for or against	نقاش مع او ضد	**Do research**	يقوم بابحاث
Look at	ينظر الي	**Sustainable farming**	زراعه مستدامه
dry for agriculture	جاف للزراعه	involve +v.= ing	يشمل
kinds of	انواع من	**cause (do) damage**	
In groups	في مجموعات	on the Earth	علي الارض

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
innovate	يبدع	innovation	ابداع	**innovative**	ابداعي
create	يخلق	creation	خلق	**creative**	خلاق-مبدع
argue	يجادل	argument	جدل	**argumentative**	جدلي
produce	ينتج	**Production**	انتاج	**Productive**	انتاجي
vary	يتنوع	variety	تنوع	**Various**	متنوع
sustain	يبقي	sustainability	الاستدامه	**Sustainable**	مستدام
damage	يتلف	damage	تلف	**Damaged**	تالف
solve	يحل	solution	حل	**Solvable**	قابل للحل
affect	يؤثر علي	effect	تأثير	**Effective**	مؤثر

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Synonyms	Antonyms	المعنى
extraordinary	استثنائي	exceptional – amazing	ordinary-usual	عادي - مألوف
available	متاح	Reachable	unavailable	غير متاح
factual	حقيقي	Real – actual	Fictional - false	خيالي
increase	يزداد	Raise	Decrease- reduce	يخفض
involve	يشمل	Include	Exclude	يستبعد
sustainable	مستدامة	Continuous	unsustainable	غير مستدامة
original	اصلي	native	Fake	مزيف
productive	منتج	Fertile	barren / sterile	عقيم
efficient	كفء	Hardworking / clever	Inefficient	غير كفء

Language Notes

Urban حضري
-rural ريفي
-Urban areas are full of means of entertainment.
-Amr enjoys the quietness of the rural areas.
Include- enclose-involve
Salah was included by the coach of the national team يشمل-يضم
The house is enclosed by a fence. محاط ب
He was involved in the crime. متورط

- agriculture علم الزراعة He is going to study agriculture in Cairo University.
Agriculture- النشاط الزراعي The majority of the population on the Nile Delta depends on agriculture.
- hydroponics الزراعة في الماء
-Is hydroponics suitable for the farmers In Egypt ?

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space فضاء - a space مكان
Dr. El-Baz helped the astraunuts to land on space.
There is no space for this piece of furniture.

Miss-lose.
I miss you too much.
-They missed the school bus.
He lost the last game.
- outdoor خارجى -indoor داخلى (صفات)
- Football is an outdoor game. - Basketball is an indoor game.

- outdoors بالخارج - indoors بالداخل ظروف
- We play football outdoors. - We can play chess indoors.

- source منبع – مصدر water is the source of life.
resource مورد We should keep our natural resources.

-Innovation تجديد – ابتكار
- A lot of companies need innovation to compete.
-Invention اختراع
Nobel's invention was misused so, he directed a precious prize to those who serve humanity.

Sustainable:-
-Every country does its best to achieve sustainable develeoment.

Listening Text

The population problem in Egypt

The population of Egypt is growing by nearly two percent a year. That means that there are one million more people living in its cities every six months. This is a problem in a country where 95 percent of its population live on about four percent of its land. It is thought that the population of Egypt will be around 128 million by 2030. So what are the solutions to these problems?

One plan is to invest billions of pounds in a new capital city outside Cairo. This is one of the big projects that will help the 700,000 young people who start looking for work each year.

The rainforest in Borneo:

Interviewer: Hello everyone. In today's show I'll be talking to my guest, Dr Sarita Parker, who's an expert on the rainforests in Borneo. Welcome to the show, Dr Parker.
Dr Parker : It's great to be with you, John.
Interviewer: Now, we all think that we know what a rainforest is, but how would you describe it?
Dr Parker : A rainforest has a lot of trees and many different types of animals and plants live in it. And it's a place that's usually very hot and it rains a lot, too.
Interviewer: And what can you tell us about the rainforests in Borneo?
Dr Parker : Well, Borneo is a large island in South East Asia, and it has one of the oldest rainforests in the world. However, recently the island has become hotter and there has been less rain than usual. And scientists think that there will be even less rainfall on the island in the next few years.
Interviewer: Why is that?
Dr Parker : Unfortunately, some farmers are cutting down tress and starting fires so

they can grow crops and keep livestock there. Now the rainforest is about thirty percent smaller today than it was forty years ago. And if there's less rainforest, there's less rain and the island will get even hotter, you see.
So, we're very worried that farmers are going to continue to damage the rainforest over the next few decades. That would be terrible for the animals and plant life in the rainforest, and Borneo would heat up even more.

Interviewer: Do you think those farmers will keep cutting down so many trees in the future, or will they use more sustainable ways to grow crops and keep livestock?

Dr Parker : Well, it won't be easy. Of course, many farmers are just trying to feed their families, however, we hope that in a few years' time, more farmers will be using sustainable farming techniques and things will improve. They need more information about how they can plant new trees and move crops around from one field to another each year. But farmers won't change until they understand why they need to change and they have everything they need to do that. My organization will be running an education programme next month to help them.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your time, Dr Parker.

How to write a summary:

Amir : Is that your homework, Hany?
Hany : Yes. What's wrong with it? It took me ages.
Amir : I can see that. It's very long.
Hany : So what?
Amir : Well, we were asked to write a summary, and yours looks longer than the text we're summarizing! You know it should be shorter, right?
Hany : Yes, I know that. But I didn't want to miss anything important.
Amir : So, what was the text about?
Hany : I can't remember, but it's all in my summary.
Amir : My friend, you need to think more and write less. Start by reading the whole text and try to understand as much as you can.

Reading

The future of farming

1. New solutions for our growing world

According to the United Nations, there will be almost 10 billion people in the world by 2050. As a result, we will have to increase our food production by about 70 percent. However, farmers do not have space to keep more livestock and grow more crops. Instead, they'll need to look for more sustainable solutions and this will involve producing a wider variety of food.
How would you feel about eating a burger that was grown in a laboratory? Scientists think that it could be more sustainable than keeping livestock. Some of the people who have eaten these burgers say that they can't tell the difference between the new burgers and real meat.

2. Changes in agriculture that can save the land

Researchers from the United Nations (UN) have found that some kinds of agriculture are seriously damaging the land. This is not sustainable. If farming continues to cause so much damage, there won't be enough land left for food production. In Europe, most of the damage is due to farmers using too many chemicals, so they will need to find new ways to help their crops grow without having to use so many chemicals. In southern Africa, the problem is that there is too much rain in the summer. In the future, we can expect that farmers in southern Africa will be using innovations in technology to remove water from the land and use it elsewhere.

The future of forests

The world has been losing millions of trees from the rainforests every year for a long time. Many trees get cut down so that we have wood to make furniture, and many more get cut down because people need the land to grow food. However, there may be hope for the future because countries around the world are changing the way we think about these important areas.

Changes started a long time ago in Costa Rica. Around 60% of the rainforest in this small central America country was lost in the 1980s. But in the 1990s, the government started working with local farmers and persuaded them to look after the rainforest instead of cutting down more trees. This encouraged tourists to visit the country, and soon the local people started to make more money from tourism than from cutting down trees. It was a great success, but things got worse in other parts of the world, such as the Amazon rainforest, until 2004. Then many people and governments around the world started to change how they thought about rainforests, and the numbers of trees cut down there has been getting smaller every year. Many parts of the Amazon rainforest are now

protected and, like Costa Rica, it is hoped that more people will be visiting and enjoying this extraordinary place in the future. Finally, we can all hope that our children will be learning about the rainforests for many years to come.

Is algae the future of food?

We will need to find sustainable sources of food in the future because there will be more people to feed and many places will be too hot and dry for agriculture. So, why don't we think about farms in the sea?

Algae are plants that grow very quickly in water and wet places. They are eaten by everything from the smallest fish to giant whales. Some kinds of algae are called seaweed, and this is a very popular food in China and Japan.

Algae is very healthy and some scientists believe that a lot more people will be eating in the future. They hope that farmers won't need to damage the environment, because they will be growing our food in the ocean.

In fact, scientists think that growing algae will help to clean the sea and improve the air that we breathe because algae makes a lot of oxygen.

But will you want to eat it? Well, you might not even notice. Scientists are already using seaweed to replace salt in bread and some other foods to make it much healthier.

Hydroponics

With the population of the world predicted to grow to around 10 billion by 2050, one problem we will have is finding enough land for food production. A possible solution to this problem is using something called hydroponics.

Hydroponics is a way to grow plants without using any soil. Instead, farmers grow the

plants in special water which contains all the food that plants need to grow. This is a big help for farmers living in area with poor soil. Hydroponics uses a lot less space than traditional farming and, surprisingly, it also uses less water because any water that the plants do not use is reused. There are also fewer problems with insects. Almost any plant can grow using hydroponics and many plants produce more fruit and leaves this way.

Some people argue that hydroponics is not very good for large farms because they need expensive computers to control the flow of water, light, etc. to the plants, but others argue that it could offer the best solution to future problems. Many scientists think that in the future, we will be using hydroponics to grow food even in places where nothing grows now, such as deserts, Antarctica or even space.

Urban Farming

This essay will focus on something my uncle is planning to do to help food production: something called urban farming.My uncle lives in London and first, I will explain what urban farming is and why he wants to do it with a group of his friends. Urban farming is growing food in our cities. Of course, cities are not usually good for farming due to the fact that there is so little green space, but he says they will be using flat roofs, gardens and open spaces to grow what they can. In the case of London, people already grow a lot of flowers in their gardens, but next year, the group of friends will be planting more fruit and vegetables in any open spaces they can use. At the end of the year, they will be eating fresh fruit and vegetables from these spaces. In my view, urban farming is a great idea. It will help my uncle and his friends to save money in the shops, and it might also help them to earn money. They hope they will be selling some of the produce to local restaurants and markets.

To conclude, urban farming is an interesting idea. All the evidence suggests that it could help us grow our own food in the future, even in cities without much outdoor space.

Exercises on unit : 3 (Voc.)

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1-The antonym of the word huge is…………..

a)tall b) big c) tiny d) fat

2- The word "amazing" can be the same as….......

a) terrible b) extraordinary c) common d) average

3. The word "real" is the synonym of the the word"................

a) fictional b) factual c) imaginary d) advisable

4-This painting is original .The word orginal is the antonym of ……………

a) fair b) fake c) native d) national

5- The noun "outcome" is an antonym to the noun.......

a) source b) result c) explanation d) purpose

6.The government must take measures to reduce the...................of pollution.

a) reasons b) studies c) effects d) outcomes

7-..................... have found links between stress and diseases.

a) Researchers b) Farmers c) Helpers d) Officers

8. Football is an outdoor game but chess can be played…………

a) indoor b) outdoor c) indoors d) outdoors

9. There was a lot of rainfall. As a............floods happened.
a) reason b) result c) purpose d)cause
10.Cutting……..rainforests has a bad effect on the planet.
a) in b) at c) for d) down
11-This pizza is really…...................
a. taste b. tasty c. tastefullness d. tasteful
12. Many employees have ....their jobs because of Corona crisis.
a) lost b)gained c) won d)missed
13.The judge came to the...........that the accused was guilty.
a) conclusion b) cause c) expectation d) experience
14. There was no clear .... that the accused had committed the crime.
a) study b) experience c) evidence d) conclusion
15. We should increase our food ……………due to the rapid population growth.
a. instruction b. consumption c. production d. introduction
16. Scientists should look for more ………solutions to the problem of global warming.
a. sustainable b. removable c. traditional d. available
17. There is a……of wonderful mobiles in this shop. You can choose the one you like.
a. gravity b. variety c. drop d. species
18. The Suez Canal is a great ……………. of national income in Egypt.
a. board b. force c. source d. store
19. Farmers shouldn't use ………… that help crops grow faster.
a. chemicals b. foodstuffs c. goods d. products
20. The criminal has ……..himself so that no one could recognize him.
a. covered b. disappeared c. guesed d. disguised
21. The fload has caused great.................to the houses. Many of them disappeared.
a) benifit b) damage c) profit d) income
22. The government is making great efforts to encourage.............in fields of production.
a) innovation b) loss c) redundancy d) introduction
23.................means growing crops, and keeping animals as well.
a Farming b. Agriculture c. Hydroponics d. Production
24.You should exert great efforts to be……….in life
a) careful b) harmful c) depressed d) successful
25. Global warming has a bad .... on all fields of life.
a) affect b) effect c) effective d) affection
26.When we cut down rainforests, the amount of oxygen………..
a) icreases b) decreases c) raises d) rises
27.Managers should create a healthy working ....in which everyone can develop their skills.
a) environment b) employment c) treatment d) payment
28.The Coronavirus pandemic had a/an.........influence on the world economy.
a) positive b) negative c) impressive d) oppressive
29. Can you .... the difference between these two mobiles?
a) say b) invent c) speak d) tell
30.A lot of volunteers co-operate with……………to help the poor.
a) charities b) companies c) shops d) malls
31. Experts are trying to.........what the weather will look like in 20 years' time.
a) protect b) prohibit c) predict d) remove
32. A lot of people in Egypt work in...........and fishing.

a) culture b) economy c)literature d) agriculture

33. The mall where I work sells a........of products.

a) mixture b) pair c) variety d) sum

34.A/An.........is a person who does not eat meat or fish.

a) coach b) inspector c) vegeterian d) architect

35.Bussinessmen should ....all their savings in useful projects.

a) inspire b) invest c)suggest d) respect

36.In my point of……… new ways of farming should be used.

a) review b) sight c)scene d) view

37. The Nile is the…………….of life in Egupt.

a-source b-resource c-sourceful d- resourceful

38……..…is the invention or use of a new idea, method or piece of equipment.

a-Prediction b- Discovery c- Excavation d- Innovation

39. …….…….is the process of making or growing things in large quantities.

a-Produce b- Fabricate c- Production d- Innovation

40. Can you ………. the difference between quite and quiet?

a-mention b- say c- speak d- tell

41.My Granddad keeps…………on his farm, such as sheep and goats.

a-life stock b- livestock c- living stock d- home stock

42.Technological……….. has made seawater safe to drink.

a-activation b-innovation c- invent d- discovery

43.The…………of crops grown on that farm is huge.

a-various b- variety c- variables d- variable

44- Farmers should give due care to their ………such as cows , sheep and birds.

a) cutlery b) kettle c) donkeys d) livestock

45-Lack of water has affected badly the rice ………..in Egypt .

a) product b) introduction c) produce d) productive

46- Tourism and the Suez Canal are the most important……… of our national income.

a) forces b) sorts c) original d) sources

47- The increase in ………….. hinders our progress and our development.

a) agriculture b) population c) industry d) innovation

48- The expansion of building on the agricultural land will push us to depend on……..

a) statistics b) economics c) hydroponics d) hibernation

49- His success is a direct …………. Of his efforts.

a) motive b) reason c) result d) cause

50-Bussinessmen should consider that any investment………an element of risk.

a) revolves b) involves c) solves d) resolves

Grammar

Future forms and tenses أشكال و أزمنة المستقبل

1) will + inf.

-نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات

Prediction ١ـ تستخدم (Will) للتنبؤ بما قد يحدث مستقبلا

- I I think Brazil will win the next world cup.
- Experts expect that the temperature will rise tomorrow.

Future facts ٢ـ تستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن الحقائق المستقبلية

-. Next week, Amr **will be** 20 years old.

Quick decession ٣ ـ كما تستخدم لاتخاذ قرار سريع

- -That's the phone. I **will answer** it.

-I have decided now that I **will travel** to Cairo

offering help ٤ ـ عند عرض عمل شيء أو تقديم خدمة

- I'll carry the bag for you.

asking for help ٥ ـ عندما نطلب من شخص عمل شيء

- Will you help me move the box, please?

Arrangements for the future ٦ ـ الترتيب لعمل شيء وقت الحديث دون تخطيط مسبق

- I will meet you in front of the club.

promosing and threatening ٧ ـ الوعود والتهديدات

- I'll buy you a new mobile when you pass the exam.
- You won't get any bonus if you don't exert more efforts.

8- كما يستخدم المضارع مع المستقبل بعد أدوات الربط الزمنية و أدوات الشرط.

After/ As soon as/ When / Before /once /By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل+ Will+ inf

When I've finished my work , I'll leave the office.

I won't leave until the bus arrives.

2) Future continuous المستقبل المستمر

Form : *will be + v.ing*

- This time tomorrow, I will be driving to the airport.
- Don't phone me at 12.I'll be sleeping.

١- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

- I'll be studying from 8 to 12 p.m.

may be + V.ing

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملـــة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبـــل

- In 20 years, people may be using electric cars.

3) The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

١- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد تم قبـــــــل وقت معين في المستقبل

- By the end of 2050, a lot of new cities will have been built.
- The population of the world will have doubled by 2050.
- They will have decorated their new flat in three months' time.

٢- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهي أو تم قبـــــــل حدث آخر في المستقبل

- Mazen will have revised his lessons, by the time the exam starts.

٣- يستخدم المستقبل التام مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- In (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /…….) time
- By next Monday / by 2025 حينئذ …. etc.)
- By the time he is 23, He will have completed his post graduate studies.

٤- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من (will have been + pp)

- Many new projects will have been set up by 2025.

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4) Be + going to + inf.

- التنبؤ بما قد يحدث مستقبلا في حالة وجود دليـــــل.

- The The players have trained well,they are going to win.
- It is cloudy, it is going to rain.

مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه! take care /look/ watch out ! /lookout!:

- Watch out!the mobile is going to fall.

المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

* Hala is studying well. I think she's going to get good marks.

يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (made up…mind intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next summer?
- B: I'm going to go to Alex.

---

5) The present Continuous المضارع المستمر

(am / is / are + v.ing)

١ -يستخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، و يدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل:

arranged /made arrangements / booked

- He has booked the tickets.He is trvelling to London tomorrow.

- They are getting married next week.
-I'm having lunch at the restaurant.I have booked a table.

---

6) The present Simple المضارع البسيط

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن احداث في المستقبل بجداول مواعيد ثابتة : وسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المحاضرات

- The plane takes off at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
- The film starts at 6 pm. The lecture begins at 10.

Exercises on Grammar

1- The school bus ……………. at 7 o'clock.
a- left b- going to leave c- has left d-leaves
2- They ……….a wedding party next week. Everything is arranged.
a. have b. are having c. are going to have d. have had
3-Our lecture ……………at two o'clock this afternoon.
a-is starting b-will start c-starts d-going to start
4- There are a lot of people at the restaurant. It……… difficult to find a table.
a-is b-will be c-is going to be d- will have been
5-Look, there's a sandstorm. I ………… the windows.
a-will close b-close c-am going to close d-am closing
6- We .... married next month. I'd be happy if you come.
a-will have got b-are getting c-will get d-got
7- I think Brazil……….the next world cup.
a wins b is going to win c will win d- is winning
8- He ……….tomorrow. He has booked the tickets.
a. is travelling b. is going to travel c. will travel d. travels
9. The film .... at 9:00 this evening.
a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting
10- He............. ajournalist when he leaves university. That is his plan,
a- will become b- has become c- is going to become d- becomes
11- Someone's knocking at the door. I…………who it is.
a- am seeing b- will see c- am going to see d- see
12. The train to Alex.................in thirty minutes.
a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave
13. We..............a birthday party for my brother on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) will have b) going to have c) are having d) have
14-Take your umbrella with you or you ………………. wet.
a) get b) will get c) are getting d) would get
15. He has studied hard. I think he………………this exam.
a- will pass b- passes c- is going to pass d- passed
16. I expect Ahmed …………the gold medal.
a- is getting b- is going to get c- will get d- would get
17. I'm sure that you……………the match with us.
a- will enjoy b- are enjoying c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy
18. Look out! The lamp is loose. It……………
a- is going to fall b- will fall c- is falling d- falls
19. I think it ………………. rain because the sky is really dark.
a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain

20. Watch out! The baby …………………….. .

a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen

21- I'm sure the film................really exciting.

a. will be b. is being c. is going to be d. would be

22- I've have decided that I ....part in the project.

a. going to take b. will take c. am taking d. take

23.The mechanic ....repairing your car by the end of the week.

a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) is finishing

25.We .... our exams by the end of May.

a) finish b) will be finishing c) will have finished d) are finishing

26.Tomorrow we're…………a game from 6 to 8.

a) are playing b) will be playing c) will have played d) played

27.I predict that mobile phones..................... much smaller.

a) were b) are going to be c) are d) will be

28.I'm going on holiday on Friday. This time next week I.................on a beach.

a) am going to lie b) am lying c) will lie d) will be lying

29.At 6 o'clock tomorrow, I..................... English with my friends.

a) am studying b) studying c) will be studing d) will study

30.By 12 o'clock tonight, I...................... all my work.

a) will do b) will have done c) do d) will be doing

31.Let's play acomputer when Ali................. here.

a) comes b) will come c) will have come d) coming

32.I'm going to the airport in a minute. My plane .... at ten o'clock.

a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves d) will leave

33.My father .... me a new mobile today for getting full marks.

a) is buying b) buys c) will buy d) bought

34.My friend Amr ……….........medicine at Cairo University next year.

a) has studied b) will study c) is going to study d) will have studied

35.By the time my sister is 25, she …………. a successful doctor!

a) is becoming b) becomes c) will have become d) has become

36.In the future, electric cars…..........…. traditional cars.

a) will replace b) will have replaced c) will be replacing d) will be replaced

37.In the future most of our work ………. by machines.

a) will be doing b) has been done c) will do d) will be done

38.By the time we get to the cinema. The film…….........…

a) will have started b) was starting c) is starting d) had started

39.In the future, every new book will probably be…….......... as an e-book.

a) publish b) publishing c) published d) publishes

40.We hope that the new bridge…..............….. early heavy traffic.

a) is reducing b) will have been reduced c) will be reduced d) will reduce

41.She's going to look for a job as soon as she .... university.

a) leave b) leaving c) will leave d) leaves

42.This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we .... our exams.

a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) are finishing

43.By the time you get home, I....................lunch.

a) will prepare b) will be preparing c) will have prepared d) am preparing

44- I expect our team……… the match. We have the best players.

a)win b)are going to win c) will win d)are winning

45.-Don't call me at 12. I……………..
a)sleep b) sleeping c) will be sleeping d) will have slept

Test on unit 3

1) Choose the correct answer :

1-Cutting down …………..has affected our planet negatively .
a) grass b) plans c) rainforests d) weeds
2- Enironmentalists led a campaign to………….. rainforests.
a) protect b) form c) leave d) destroy
a) rice b) wheat c) algae d) meat.
3-Do you think learning online can……….learning in schools?
a) place b) displace c) replace d) replacement.
4-The police are looking for any …………to solve the mystrery of the crime.
a) evidence b) evident c) victim c) innocent
5- Can we depend on hydroponics instead ……….. the traditional way of farming.
a) off b) on c) of d) for
6- I think ……..life is better than rural life as you can enjoy all facilities there.
a) urban b) farm c) village d) countryside
7- …………. is the practice of farming.
a) Agriculture b)Tourism c)Terrorism d)Industry.
8-A…is a plant such as wheat , rice , or fruit that is grown by farmers and used as food.
a) crop b) corpse c) carrot d) keetle
9……………means the introduction of new ideas or methods .
a) Introduction b)Intonation c)Innovation d) Education
10--Someone who doesn't eat meat or fish is called a……………….
a) vet b)vegetarian c) vegetation d)visitor
11-Watch out! You ………… the mobile.
a) are dropping b) drop c) are going to drop d) would drop
12-Don't worry. I…………my calculator.
a)lend b) am lending c)will lend d)should lend
13-Samar………… 20 next week.
a)am going to be b) will be c)am being d) be
14-I can't see you tomorrow. I…………the boss.
a) am meeting b) meet c) am going to meet d) will meet
15-Don't phone me at 6.00 a.m. tomorrow. I…………
a) study b) will be studying c) have studied d) would study
16-Look at those black clouds. It…………….
-a)rains b) is raining c) is going to rain d) will rain
17-She…………probably be a great writer.
a)will b) should c) might d) ought
18-Be careful! You…………the milk.
a) will spill b)are spilling c- are going to spill d) spill
19-That's the phone. I……….it.
a)answer b) am answering c)would answer d) will answer

20- By 6 o'clock , I……….my work.

a)finish   b) am finishing   c)will finish   d)'ll have finished

Choose the correct answer:-

1-Technology plays a vital role in modern lives and profoundly affects the course of human civilization. Technoligical advancement has made our lives easier and faster.

أ)تلعب التكنولوجيا دورا حيويا في الحياه الحديثه و تؤثر بعمق علي مسار الحضاره الانسانيه .لقد جعلت الحياه الحديثه التقدم التكنولوجي في حياتنا اسهل واسرع .

ب)تلعب التكنولوجيا دورا حيويا في الحياه الحديثه و تؤثر بعمق علي مسار الحضاره الانسانيه .لقد جعل التقدم التكنولوجي حياتنا اسهل واسرع .

ج)تلعب التكنولوجيا دورا حيويا في الحياه الحديثه و تؤثر بعمق علي مسار الثقافةالانسانيه .لقد جعلت الحياه الحديثه التقدم التكنولوجي في حياتنا اسهل واسرع .

د)تلعب الحياة الحديثة دورا حيويا في التكنولوجيا و تؤثر بعمق علي مسار الحضاره الانسانيه .لقد جعلت الحياه الحديثه التقدم التكنولوجي في حياتنا اسهل واسرع .

٢-التنميه المستدامه هي استراتيجيه تهدف الي تحقيق اهداف التنميه البشريه مع الحفاظ في الوقت نفسه علي الموارد الطبيعيه التي يعتمد عليها الاقتصاد والمجتمع.

a--Sustainable development is a strategy that aims to achieve humane development goals while simultaneously preserving the natural resources that the economy and society rely on.

b-Social development is a strategy that aims to achieve human development goals while simultaneouslypreserving the natural resources that the country and society rely on.

c--Sustainable development is a strategy that aims to achieve human development goals while simultaneously preserving the natural resources that the economy and society rely on.

d--Sustainable development is a strategy that needs to achieve human development plans while simultaneouslypreserving the natural resources that the economy and society rely on.

Writing

-Write an Essay of 180 words on the following topic:

The role of charitable organizations in helping the poor

Unit 4 **Changing English**

Grammar	قواعد	tips	نصائح	suffix	لاحقة
Punctuation	ترقيم	emoji	اشعار	prefix	بادئة
linguist	اللغوى	formal	رسمى	disadvantag	عيوب
innovator	مجدد	result	نتيجة	demerits	عيوب
laughing	الضحك	inform	يبلغ	worried	قلق
a gap	فجوة	actually	فى الواقع	receive	يستقبل
argue	يجادل	introduce	يدخل	selfie	سيلفى
argument	جدال	basic	أساسى	phrases	عبارات
hope	أمل - يأمل	Maths	رياضيات	words	كلمات
function	وظيفة	positive	ايجابى	survey	استطلاع
a title	لقب - عنوان	negative	سلبى	findings	نتائج
adults	الكبار	order	أمر - يأمر	statement	بيان
reader	قارىء	request	طلب	support	يؤيد
require	يتطلب	encourage	يشجع	debate	مناظرة
Abbreviation	اختصار	warn	يحذر	effects	أثار
recognaisable	ممكن التعرف	advantages	مزايا	modern	حديث
appear	يظهر	merits	مزايا	society	مجتمع
disappear	يختفى	upset	منزعج	rather than	بدلا من
suitable	مناسب	annoyed	متضايق	Other than	بخلاف
frown	يتجهم	a joke	ينكت - نكتة	misundersta	يسىء فهم
acronym	اختصار	cite	يستشهد – ينوه	procedures	إجراءات
absolutely	تماما	admit	يعترف	section	قسم
No longer	لم يعد	purpose	غرض	foreign	اجنبي
proper	لائق	follow	يتبع	communicat	يتصل
confused	مشوش	reward	يكافىء	communicat	اتصال
confusing	مربك	persuade	يقنع	conclusion	خلاصة - خاتمه
mansion	قصر	profit	ربح	introduction	مقدمه
remain	يبقى	stab	يطعن	messaging	المراسله
port	ميناء	plot	يتآمر	tone	نغمه الصوت -
ruin	يدمر	beggar	متسول	advice	نصيحه
headline	عنوان	disbelief	كفر	aim	هدف – يهدف
guard	حارس	faithful	مخلص	application	تطبيق
thesaurus	معجم	headline	عنوان	author	مؤلف
aware of	مدرك ل	comment	تعليق	compare	تعليق
react	يتصرف	immediate	فورى	misuse	يسىء استخدام
post	منشور - ينشر	connect	يربط - يصل	record	يسجل
endless	بلا نهاية	expression	تعبير	facial	وجهي
pretend	يتظاهر	blog	مدونة	mark	علامة

Definitions

thesaurus	A book with similar meanings	معجم
emoji	Images with certain expressions used on messaging	رمز – إشعار تعبيري
formal	official way of doing things	رسمي
linguist	A person who knows several foreign languages well	اللغوي

innovator	Introduces new ideas	مبدع
findings	Information that is discovered as the result of research into something	- اكتشافات
procedures	A way of doing something, especially the correct or usual way	إجراءات
blog	A personal website diary for other people to read	مدونه
prefix	Letters at the beginning	بادئه

Expressions

Pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب	Text messaging	رسائل نصية
Discourage from	يثبط الهمة	Language innovator	مجدد في اللغة
Take away	يبعد	A blog post	منشور في مدونه
A guide to messaging	دليل المراسله	As a response to	كرد علي
At least	علي الاقل	careful with	حريص علي
befriend	يصادق	interested in	مهتم ب
laugh out loud	يضحك بصوت عالي	Unkind to	قاسي علي
Couldn't stop laughing	لم يستطع التوقف عن الضحك	Upset with	غضبان من
Keep in touch with	يكون علي اتصال مع	Correct spelling	يصحح أخطاء
stay in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع	Innovator with language	مبدع في اللغه
Messaging apps	تطبيقات المراسله	Messaging language	لغه المراسله
Rather than	بدلا من- افضل من	social media	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
Face to face	وجها لوجه	Different from	مختلف عن
Facial expression	تعبير وجه	Since= ever since	منذ
Form of information	احد اشكال التواصل	Formal English	انجليزي رسمي
Agree with	يتفق مع	In general	عامة
Apply for	يتقدم ل	What's up ?	ماذا لديك
worried about	قلق بخصوص	in groups	في مجموعات
Chat with	يدردش مع	Reply to	يرد علي

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
communicate	يتصل ب	communication	اتصال	communicative	يجيد التواصل
necessitate	يتطلب - يستلزم	Necessity	الضروره	Necessary	- ضروري- لازم
abbreviate	يختصر	abbreviation	اختصار	Abbreviated	مختصر
express	يعبر عن	expression	تعبير	expressive - معبر	
innovate	يبدع	innovator- innovation	مبدع - ابداع	Innovative	ابداعي
regret	يندم	Regret	ندم	Regretful	نادم

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Synonyms	Antonym	المعنى
argument	جدال	Disagreement	agreement	اتفاق
formal	رسمى	Official	informal	غير رسمى
upset	متضايق	Annoyed	Happy	سعيد
encourage	يشجع	Support	discourag	يثبط
necessary	ضرورى	Essential	unnecessa	غير ضرورى
negative	سلبى	Passive	positive	إيجابى
disappear	يختفي	Vanish	appear	يظهر

Language Notes

Abbreviations used in text messaging اختصارات تستخدم فى إرسال رسائل نصية

1- LOL (laugh out loud) **2- plz (please)**
3- gr8 (great) **4- thx (thanks)**
5- 2moro(tomorrow) **6- ASAP (as soon as possible)**
7- idk (I don't know) **8- cul8r (see you later)**

Prefixes بادئة فى أول الكلمات

2- reread/ redo/ reuse/rewrite/ unpopular/unusual
- disadvantage / disabled / illegal / impossible / impolite / irregular

Suffixes لاحقة فى آخر الكلام

3 -reader / doer / user / careless / writer / teacher /builder
- employment/employer/careful/useful/useless/action/ punctuation / helpful

- stop+ (V.ing)يتوقف عن فعل شئ stop to + inf.يتوقف لكى يفعل شئ

-He stopped smoking when the doctor warned him.
-He stopped to eat when he saw a restaurant.

- is / are used to + (inf) يستخدم ل is / am / are used to + (V.ing) معتاد على

A pen is used to write.
Amira is used to getting up early.

- communicate يتواصل
- The internet has enabled us to communhcate easily.
- connect يصل – يربط بين شيئين He connected rhe computer to the wire.

-employيوظف/employerصاحب عمل/employeeموظف/ employmentتوظيف / unemploymentبطالة

- hard (adj.) - صعب - صلب **- The exam was hard.**
-hard (adv.) بجد **- We must study hard.**
- hardly: (adv.) almost no بصعوبة / بشقّ النفس / بالكاد (تدل على النفي)
can / could تأتى قبل الفعل الأساسي و عادة يسبقها

- I **could hardly finish this task.**
- Every day كل يوم **- Everyday يومي(صفه)**

-He phones me every day.
-I buy my everyday needs in the early morning.

Collocations

Get:-money- a message
Do:the shopping-homework
Have: a meal- a bath
Give:- a lecture- advice
Introduce:-someone
Pass:- an exam

Listening

Text Messaging

Plz read this article ASAP. It's gr8. Hope u ☺ it! For any readers who can'tunderstand the language of text messaging, the translation is:

Please read this article as soon as possible. It's great. I hope you like it.

In text messages, abbreviations, emojis and numbers are all used to make communication quicker. The language of text messages doesn't require correct spelling or difficult grammar and punctuation.

Messaging language is appearing in everyday English more often. When people write emails, many of them use a lot of abbreviations and emojis. Some people use less punctuation, but others use more than they need!!!

So, is messaging language damaging English? Messaging language may be fun to use with friends, but it isn't suitable in formal emails. And now teachers are worried that some teenagers are no longer able to speak or write using English correctly. However, some linguists suggest that the people who use messaging language are actually language innovators, introducing new ideas into English. They argue that messaging language is quick, short and communicates a lot in a small space.
Whether or not you like messaging language, English is continuing to change. Perhaps it would be a good idea to learn some of the basic abbreviations so you can enjoy talking to your friends with fun, short messages!

Reading

Hi Hamdi, I had so much fun this morning! Laugh out loud LOL. I was on TV, talking about tech, and I warned people not to open any strange emails. It was (gr3) great! They asked me to go back next week! I'll see you later (cu l8r) and I will tell you all about it.
Khalid
Het Nadia, thanks (thx) for your help! I'm so glad you advised me to change the photos on my blog. I don't know (idk) what I was thinking! My dad warned me not to post personal information, but I didn't think about the photos. I'll change them as soon as possible (ASAP).

Judy
Yasser, why didn't you tell me that you can't find any book? I asked you to look after it. Can you please (PLZ) look for it again and bring it to school tomorrow (2moro)? Medhat

Reading

Nihal, aged 16
A new girl has started at our school and I wanted to be friends with her. I spoke to her in the playground and we took a selfie together. That afternoon, I posted it online, but she didn't like the photo and the next day at school she didn't speak to me. What did I do wrong?
Adam, aged 17
Last week, my friend sent me a text message to say that he was unhappy because he had failed a test at school. It was late and I didn't know what to say, so I decided to reply in the morning. But then, too many things happened in the morning and I forgot. Now, he thinks that I don't care. What should I do?
Shakespeare and the English language
Language is always changing, and new words are created all the time. We need new words to describe new technology, ideas and situations. For example, before people took photos of themselves on their phones, we didn't need a word for that. But, when everyone started doing it, the word 'selfie' became very useful, and it was added to dictionaries in 2013. Many famous dictionaries add new words every year, and sometimes they remove words and phrases that we don't use

anymore. Shakespeare was a great innovator with language, and he added more words and phrases into the English language than anyone else. He made new words by changing verbs into adjectives, changing nouns into verbs, and connecting words to make new words. He also added prefixes and suffixes, for example, he created 'uncomfortable' from 'comfortable'.
Today, the language that Shakespeare used can sound difficult, but he was writing in a way that made his stories easy for people to understand at that time. Like messaging language, Shakespeare made new words from other words that everyone already knew. Then he used his words to describe the things that people most wanted to talk about.

Endless change

The Romans spoke a language called Latin and they first took it to the country they called Britannia almost two thousand years ago. However, the English language came from Germany when people called Angles and Saxons arrived about 500 years later. Soon the Land of the Angles became known as England and the English have been using missing foreign words ever since.
For example, words like cake, eggs and happy all come from Old Norse, which was the language spoken by the Vikings who came to England a few years after the Angles. However, many more English words came from the French, who arrived in 1066.
Unlike the poor people, who continued speaking English, all the rich and powerful people spoke French. That's why there are so many words in English with similar

meanings. French words are recognizable because they usually describe something which is better. For example, the word house is an English word, but a big house is called a mansion, which is a French word.
In the modern age, we often reuse old words from the past to make new international words for technology. For example, the first part of the word helicopter is

Greek and the second part is Latin, but the word was first used by a Russian speaker living in America.

Emoji fun!

Yesterday, my four-year-old sister sent her grandparents some text messages from my phone. The problem is there are no words, just a long line of emojis. This is confusing because our grandparents think the messages are from me! Should I have taken the phone away from my sister?

When a child begins to learn how to speak, they first make different sounds. It seems that children do the same with messaging. They use emojis rather than proper words to communicate what they want to say.

But is this a good thing? Yes! Young children are learning to communicate. With text messages, children can receive and read replies which are written just for them. I'm sure this will make them feel special and they will want to communicate more. So, instead of taking phones away from children, perhaps we should give them our phones more often and say,"Send your grandparents a message"

A summary of a survey into social media use

Introduction

The aim of this report is to summarise the findings of the survey into the time students spend using social media.

Procedures

Between 2015 and 2020, we asked 1,200 students about the amount of time they spent using social media. We also asked them how they used social media, and what they liked and disliked about using it. We record our results and compared them.

Findings

Most of the students that we spoke to were surprised by how much time they spent on social media when they thought about it carefully. Many students thought that they were spending too much time on social media and some students said that they would try to spend less time on social media. Some students reported that at least one member of their family had made a negative comment about it. However, almost all of the students reported that they enjoyed using social media and most of the students did not want to stop using it. Most students used social media on their phones. The students used social media to keep in touch with their friends, and to follow their interests or hobbies.

Conclusion

In general, students enjoy social media and they are using it more often.

However, it is making a small number of students worried because they feel that they are spending too much time on it.

Listening

□ Messaging:

Presenter : Hello everyone, thanks for joining me today on Afternoon Talk time. And today we are talking about messaging. My guest today is Dr Magda Morsy. She is the author of the book "A Guide to Messaging" which encourages us to use messaging positively. Welcome to the programme, Dr Magda.

Dr Magda: ***Thank you. It's lovely to be her.***

Presenter : So, many parents are worried about their children and messaging. I myself have a 15-year-old daughter and we had an example of a messaging problem just yesterday when she came down to dinner very upset. She couldn't stop crying. Eventually she admitted that she was upset because of her friend. They were messaging and having fun, but then my daughter, Talia, had written LOL- laugh out loud- in response to a photo her friend, Mona, had posted of herself. Talia thought it was a funny photo. She waited for an hour, but Mona didn't reply. Talia couldn't understand what the problem was and was worried Mona was upset with her.

Dr Magda: ***This is a good example of why we need to be aware of the advantages and disadvantages of messaging, and how it can very easy make us worried and upset if we get it wrong.***

Presenter : Because messaging is different to speaking face- to - face, isn't it?

Dr Magda: ***Exactly! Sometimes face-to-face communication can be confusing, it's easy to feel the other person isn't listening for example, or isn't interested in what you are saying, but messaging can be much more confusing. And this is basically because you can't see the other person's face- is he or she smiling or frowning? And you can't hear their voice- are they angry? Are they making a joke. Are they feeling sad? And you can't see their body movement. When we speak to someone face-to-face, we notice all these things. This means we can often misunderstand what the other person is trying to communicate.***

Presenter : So, that's the negative side of messaging. Is there a positive side?

Dr Magda: ***Yes, of course. Messaging is great for staying in touch with friends, but remember that messaging is designed to be short and quick so don't expect to have long conversation, and don't get upset when you get one word or even an abbreviation or acronym as a response to your message.***

Presenter : So, what should my daughter, Talia, have done yesterday evening?

Dr Magda: ***Well, first of all, she shouldn't have got upset so quickly. Just because you don't get an immediate reply does not necessarily mean that the person is not interested in chatting with you. People are busy and they have got other things to do. So, she shouldn't have sat in her room for an hour looking at her phone and waiting for Mona to reply. She should have put her phone down and done something else and checked her phone later. And of course, if she was really worried, she could have called and spoken to Mona. She could have messaged and said 'Can I call you?'***

Presenter : So, I think Dr Magda is telling us to remember that sometimes more traditional communication is important.

Dr Magda: ***I am! Absolutely. Messaging is one form of communication not the only form of communication.***

Presenter : Great- thank you, Dr Magda Morsy. Next on the programme……

E Listening

Speaker 1:

Tips on how to write a successful blog post.

1. Start with your topic. Think about what will interest you and inform your reader.
2. Start with a headline for your blog. A headline should tell the reader what the blog is about. It should be short, give information, be interesting and make the reader want to read the rest of the blog.
3. Find a suitable photo or picture that will show the reader what the blog post is about.
4. Plan the sections of your blog. And add a sub-heading for each section\new point.
5. Write your introduction paragraph. Be clear what the purpose of this blog post is. Speak to the reader-use first and third person. Include a question.
6. Write the main body of the blog. Keep sentences and paragraphs short. Include images where useful. Do research to find facts to include.
7. Write a conclusion. Refer back to your headline and your introduction. Do not include new information in your conclusion. Speak to your reader again and include yourself use "we".
8. Read and correct your blog post. Check spelling, grammar and punctuation. Check that you have not repeated key ideas too frequently. Use an online thesaurus to avoid repeating the same word too many times
9. Ask a friend to read your blog post. Does it make sense to them?
10. Cite all your sources of information.

Video Script

Smartphones are changing the way we choose to communicate with each other. More people use their phones to send and receive messages than they do to make phone calls. Messaging is quick and cheap. We can keep in contact with friends, make and check arrangements, send photos, ask questions and receive answers within seconds.

Messaging is now more popular than emails, especially between friends and family. Messaging increased by 7000% in the ten years between 2007 and 2017 and is still rising. Reports suggest that more than 560 billion text messages are sent around the world every month. And it seems that teenagers send more than most adults.
Staying in good contact with people is really important and messaging is a fun way to do this, but we need to remember that text messaging is not the same as having a conversation or spending time with someone: that's important too.

<u>Exercises on (Voc.)</u>

<u>1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:</u>

1. We can ....with each other through the internet.
a) contact b) connect c) communicate d) link
2- My friends always --------------------- about trivial things.
a) discuss b) listen c) agree d)argue
3- This job -------------- high qualifications and proficiency at languages .
a) acquires b) requires c) enquires d) discovers

4- When you write a paragraph , you should take care of the ---------------- marks in their place .
a) education b) grammar c) punctuation d) spelling
5. The internet has become the most important means of ....nowadays.
a) link b) connection c) affection d) communication
6 Rania..........angrily when she knew her result.
a) smiled b) rewarded c) frowned d) introduced
7. The word "reaction" is similar in meaning to the word…………
a) response b) activity c) ability d) relaxation
8.In English 'Dr' is written as a/an.............of Doctor.
a) form b) type c) abbreviation d) replacement
9- You shouldn't ------------- at your parents. You should respect them a lot.
a) frown b) welcome c)cheerful d) funny
10. Prof. John is a specialist at languages. He is a------------------
a) scientist b) linguist c) sociologist d) geologist
11. This job…...........computer and language skills.
a) requires b) acquires c) inquires d) protects
12. Wasting time is a- an…………….of using the social media.
a) advantage b) merit c) disadvantage d) form
13. We must take...........steps to deal with the problem of water shortage.
a) passive b) reflexive c) negative d) positive
14- Pollution has a ------------ impact on the Ozone layer.
a) passive b) reflexive c) negative d) positive
15-The --------------of the heart is to pump blood around the body .
a) job b) structure c) vocation d) function
16-The synonym of the word advantages is …………..
a) demerits b) merits c) drawback d) sidedown
17. A/An..........is an icon used in electronic messages and on websites.
a) picture b) emoji c) number d) intent
18.Our teacher gives clear instructions so that they won't be.............
a) mismanaged b) misunderstood c) misdirected d) misused
19.Television, radio and other forms of mass..........have made the world a global village.
a) link b) connection c) affection d) communication
20- The ---------------- (dis) is added to the beginning of the word to give its opposite.
a) prefix b) suffix c) duplex d) fix
21- The ----------ment is added to the end of the word to give the noun from it.
a) suffix b) prefix c) preface d) prproverb
22- We should --------------------- the poor people in our society.
a) import b) export c) report d) support
23- ---------------- is an icon used in electronic messages and on websites .
a) A video b) An image c) A photo d) An emoji
24- To --------- is to have an expression on your face that shows you are unhappy .
a) smile b) laugh c) fry d) frown
25- An --------------- is the person who introduces new ideas .
a) innovator b) investigator c) inspector d) engineer
26-A --------------- is someone who studies or teaches languages .
a) plumber b) professor c) linguest d) scientist

27. A........is a young person between thirteen and nineteen years old.
a) kid b) teenager c) grown up d) toddler

28. Sara sent me a text..........telling me that she had won a competition.
a) message b) massage c) passage d) messenger

29. There was an.........of fear on the child's face when he saw the snake.
a) express b) expression c) expressive d) excessive

30- ---------------- is a word formed from the first letters of the name of something .
a) Abbreviation b) Acronym c) Deviation d) Cultivation

31---------------- is a personal website diary for other people to read .
a) A letter b) An e-mail c) A blog d) A message

32. The criminal finally ……………..that he killed the old man.
a) cancelled b) hid c) disbelieved d) admitted

33. One............of using mbile phones is the waste of time.
a) advantage b) merit c) disadvantage d) form

34. Sports have ....effect on the health of people.
a) passive b) reflexive c) negative d) positive

35. My grandmother always talk to people in a friendly........
a) sound b) tone c) intention d) note

36. People whose job.............staying up late need a holiday to relax.
a) acquires b) inquires c) requires d) expires

37. My mother played a very.........role in my success.
a) perplexing b) passive c) positive d) negative

38. The ------------- is a book that lists words in groups that have similar meanings .
a) thesaurus b) atlas c) encyclopaedia d) panel

39.People who travel by sea , go to the ---------------- to take their ship .
a) airport b) railway station c) bus station d) port

40. I am sure I will be able to --------------- him to accept the offer .
a) let b) have c) persuade d) pretend

41- The ------------- asked people for money.
a) minister b) manager c) beggar d) representative

42-We don't usually use…………..English when we send text messages.
a – informal b- formal c- usual c- normal

43.In our technology age, an ………..is someone who can improve or create new devices.
a-initiative b- innovator c- irritator d- inspector

44.ASAP is an………………………of 'as soon as possible'
a-acronym b- antonym c- synonyms d- opposite

45.All the ships had to remain in their …………due to the bad weather.
a-routes b- roads c- ports d- parts

46. I will try to……………..my father to let me go to the club.
a-allow b- persuade b- ask d- accept

47. If you get a benefit from something, you get………………………from it.
a-profitable b- a profit c- beneficial d- aloss

48.The detective will…………………the suspect to see where he goes.
a-fellow b-follow c- follower d- fellowship

49.This kind man usually gives money to any…………he sees on the street.
a-bigger b- asker b- requester d- beggar

50.You should remain………………..to your parents.

a-unfaithful b- legal c- faithful d- disloyal

Grammar

Order

نستخدم (to + inf). في الامر و نستخدم (not to + inf). في النهى بعد الأفعال التالية:

(told /asked / advised / begged / warned / threatened)

"Study your lessons." The teacher told / asked / advised us to study our lessons.

" "Don't smoke." The doctor advised me not to smoke.

للحديث عن الأوامر او الطلب او النصيحة نستخدم الفعل متبوعا بمفعول غير مباشر (شخص) ثم المصدر

Verbs used to report orders أفعال تستخدم لتبليغ الأوامر :
Tell يخبر order يأمر instruct يعطي تعليمات

The teacher told me to answer the question.
The officer ordered the criminal to stop .
the coach instructed the players to move forward.

Verbs used to report requests أفعال تستخدم للتبليغ عن الطلب :
Ask يسأل invite يدعو remind يذكر

Mazen asked Sami to borrow my mobile.
I invited Ramy to watch the match with me.
Remind me to take my calculator.

Verbs used to report positive advice include أفعال تستخدم للتبليغ عن نصيحة ايجابية :
Advise ينصح encourage يشجع

My teacher encourages me to study.

The doctor advised me to stop smoking.

Verbs used to report negative advice أفعال تستخدم للتبليغ عن نصيحة سلبية :
warn يحذر

My friend warned me not to leave during the rush hour.

الفرق بين Could / should

1- could للتعبير عن القدرة العامة فى الماضى مع سهوله عمل الشىء

- When I was young , I could swim fast.

نستخدم managed to او was / were able to فى وقت محدد فى الماضى مع وجود صعوبه

- My brother was able to swim when he was 5 .
- The Egyptians managed -were to were able to dig a new canal 8 years ago.

2- Polite request could للتعبير عن طلب مؤدب

- Could you lend me your mobile?

نستخدم (could be+v+ing) للتعبير عن تخمين ضعيف فى المضارع

- My father could be sleeping at this moment.
- She could be preparing our lunch now .

2- نستخدم (could have+ pp) للتعبير عن استنتاج في الماضي

-Sara didn’t come to the party . She could have been ill.

3- To say that someone had the ability to do something but they didn't do

كان يقدر ان يفعل شيء ولكنه لم يفعل

-He could have come on foot but there was no time.

2- Should للتعبير عن النصيحة والاقتراح أو ما يجب ان يكون نستخدم

(It is important / It is advisable / It is essential /It is desirable)

-It is advisable to stop smoking. -You should stop smoking.

في التعليمات الرسمية نستخدم (should) فقط وليس (ought to)

-Students should come on time .

-You should get a recent passport to travel abroad

في الماضي نستخدم الصيغة الاتية

(should have / ought to have + التصريف الثالث)

للحديث عن ان شيء كان المفترض ان يحدث ولكنه لم يحدث

-You should have turned right.

Shouldn’t have+pp

للحديث عن شئ لم يكن مفروض ان يحدث و لكنه حدث

-You shouldn’t have turned left.

5- (should / be supposed to / be meant to)

- You should be at home at 7 .= - You are supposed to be at home before sunset.

- You should't speak loudly at the library = you are not supposed to speak loudly at the library.

- You aren't meant to speak loudly at the library.

Choose the right answers:

1-I……..have eaten so much fish! I feel sick.
a-couldn’t b-could c-should d-shouldn’t

2.You look exhausted ! You.......to bed earlier last night.
a) couldn't have gone b) shouldn't have gone c) should have gone d) might go

3. He............have worn such heavy clothes. It wasn't cold.
a) could b) shouldn't c)must d) might

4-The teacher …………………. them to work hard.
a) said b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested

5-He …………… me to lock the door before I leave.
a) informed b) asked c) said to d) said

6-My father always warns me …………careful while crossing the road.
a) for be b) to be c) not to be d) be

7 -The teacher ………….. us to open our books at page 50.
a) tells b) told c) said to d) said

8-My friend told me ………………….. on the wall.
a) not to write b) to not write c) to writing d) not write

9-The referee …………… the players to stop the game.
a) ordering b) to order c) order d) ordered

10- He.........much harder during the last term. He wasted much time.
a) should work b) shouldn't have worked c) should have worked d) could work

11-Hazem……..have cut down the tree in his garden. It was a beautiful tree.
a-should b-couldn’t c-can’t d-shouldn’t

12. My friend.........to Oxford, but he decided to study in Cairo University.

a) shouldn't have gone b) could have gone
c) could go d) couldn't have gone

13. Mother warned me........the oven because it was hot.
a) to touch b) not to touch c) touching d) don't touch

14-I traveled by bus, but I…………………..by car.
a) might have travelled b) could travel
c) could have travelled d) can travel

15. My teacher ……………. us to read stories to improve our English.
a. encouraged b. discouraged c. said d. warned

16-My father ………………. me not to use the mobile too much time.
a) suggested b) encouraged c) warned d) asked

17-He has parked his car over there. He…………….that. There is a "No parking" sign .
a) mustn't do b) shouldn't have done
c) shouldn't do d) should have done

18- I …………………..a lot of exercises to avoid being over-weight.
a. might do b. should have done c. may do d. shouldn’t have done

19. My friend…………..me to attend his party.
a) ordered b) advised c) invited d) suggested

20-The tour guide warned the tourists........into the forest on their own.
a) not to go b) to go c) that they go d) going

21-You………….your friend yesterday. He was in the intensive care.
a-should see b-should have seen c-ought have seen d) must have seen

22-He…………..a lawyer, but he didn‘t and lost the case.
a-consulted b-must have consulted
c-could have consulted d-needn't have consulted

23-You.........bought a new calculator. I could have lent you mine.
a) must have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) should have

24-They went to Alex. by plane but they……………………have gone by train .
a) shall b) may c) must d) could

25-Ramy……………his exam as he seems unhappy.
a-could pass b-could have passed
c-can’t have passed d) should have passed

26-I didn't know there was a meeting today. You…………………..me .
a) should have told b) should tell c) have to tell d) needn't have told

27-Haitham was with me at the office all day, so you ………….. him at the club.
a) cann't have seen b) could see c) could have seen d) can see

28-The exit doors were locked so the thief...........from the window.
a) shouldn't have escaped b) couldn't have escaped
c) could have escaped d) could escape

29-He………..have asked me before he took my mobile.
a-oughtn’t b-should c-needn’t d-must

30-Marwa ………………..Sara to study her lessons .
a) ordered b) suggested c) warned d) advised

31-My mother…………..me not to play with matches.
a) warned b) suggested c) ordered d) discouraged

32. The doctor ………….. me to stop smoking.
a) asked b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested

33-My father ………………… that I should study foreign languages.
a) asked b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested

34-My parents ………………. me not to waste time.
a) suggested b) encouraged c) warned d)said
35-Sara………..me to help her move the box.
a)said b) informed c) asked d) warned

Test Unit Four

1) *Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1- A.R.E is the ---------- of the Arab Republic of Egypt .
a) abbreviation b) summary c) prevention d) shortage
2.We shouldn't ……..at anyone ,especially the old.
a) love b) smile c) laughter d) laugh
3-When you send a \ an ………….you can also send a sound or graphic file as an attachment.
a-signs b-mark c-telegram d-e-mail
4. Some.......believe that using messaging language could have a negative effect on English and other languages.
a. linguists b. archaeologists c. biologists d. geologists
5. A.............is the change in your voice that shows what you are feeling or thinking.
a. tan b. tune c. ton d) tone
6. Karim seems ill. His face is.................
a. strong b. fit c. pale d) right
7-Dr.Farouk Elbaz is a\ an ………….as he introduced many new ideas in the field of geology.
a-idiot b-innovator c-philosopher d-linguist
8-You mustn't ………….your computer password with others.
a-interchange b-change c-intercode d-exchange
9- Many people don't buy newspapers any more as they read them..........
a) outline b) inline c) offline d) online
10.I............not completing my study. It was the worst decision I've ever made.
a) regret b) neglect c) recommend d) please
11- I …………… have taken my but I travelled by bus.
a) Can b) must c) would d) could
12- They haven't got high marks . They ………………have studied harder.
a) must b) should c) may d) might
13- The ------------- "er" changes the word build from a verb to a noun .
a) suffix b) prefix c) prep. d) adv.
14-I----------------- my friends to watch the match with me.
a) said b) suggested c) invited d) warned
15-The streets were muddy .It ---------------- have rained last night.
a) could b) will c) can d) mustn't
16- My mother …………….me to do my best.
a)suggested b)said c)begged d)encouraged

-Choose the correct Arabic translation:

Scientific research plays an important role in discovering new medicines and making sure that we use them in the best possible ways with the fewest side effects.

ا-يلعب البحث العلمي دورا مهما في اكتشاف ادوية جديدة والتاكد من اننا نستخدم الادوية الحالية بارخص الطرق الممكنة مع اقل اثار جانبية

ب-يلعب البحث العلمي دورا مهما في اختراع ادوية جديدة والتاكد من توفير هذه العلاجات بافضل الطرق الممكنة مع اقل اثار جانبية

ج-يلعب البحث العلمي دورا مهما في اكتشاف ادوية جديدة والتاكد من اننا نستخدم هذه الادوية بافضل الطرق الممكنة مع اقل اثار جانبية

د-يلعب البحث العلمي دورا مهما في اكتشاف ادوية جديدة والتاكد من اننا نستخدم العلاجات السابقة بافضل الطرق الممكنة مع اقل اثار جانبية

-Choose the correct English translation:

يفضل اصحاب العمل الموظفين المهرة الذين يجيدون مهارات الكمبيوتر والانترنت بالاضافة الي العمل تحت الضغوط المختلفة

a-Employees prefer qualified ,skilled employers who are proficient in computer and the internet skills , and who are able to work under different forms of pressure.

b-Employers prefer qualified ,skilled employees who are sufficient in computer and the internet skills , and who are able to work without pressure.

c-Employers prefer qualified ,skilled employees who are proficient in computer and the internet skills , in addition to being able to work under different forms of pressure.

d-Employers prefer qualified,skilled employees who are proficient in computer and the internet skills , and who are unable to work under different forms of pressure.

-Write an essay about one hundred and eighty(180) words on the following:

"Learning English is a must nowadays."

Unit 5 Being smart online

Vocab.

knowledge	معرفة	Adv.	اعلان	behaviour	سلوك
experience	خبرة	Appl.	تطبيق	profile	ملف
smart	ذكي	Excuse	عذر	sensible	عاقل
avoid	يتجنب	Task	مهمة	symbol	رمز
unhelpful	غير متعاون	Warning	تحذير	include	يشمل
effectively	بفاعلية	banner	شعار	entertain	يسلي
efficient	كفء	Fire	يفصل من العمل	Forum	منتدي
a company	شركة	Cookies	ملفات تعريف	post	يرسل علي النت
honest	امين	Identity	هويه	exciting	مثير
likes	اعجابات	Relevant	ملائم - مناسب	represent	يمثل
upload	يحمل	Instant	فوري	rank	يصنف
upgrade	يحدث	Advertise	يعلن	presentation	عرض
topic	موضوع	Advertiser	معلن	a set of	مجموعة من
moral	هدف اخلاقي	Name	يسمي	obvious	واضح
Up- to -date	حديث	Sponser	راعي	rules	قواعد
targeted	موجه	Stamp	طابع	argument	جدال
tone	اسلوب - نبره	Banner advert	اعلان علي لافته	Search results	نتائج البحث
platform	منصه – رصيف	Plus	بالاضافه الي	browser	متصفح
button	زرار	Character	شخصيه	Chat with - to	يدردش
common	عام - شائع	Cons	عيوب	pros	مميزات
create	يخلق - يبدع	Criticize	ينقد	distract	يلهي - يشتت
limit	يحد -يقلل- محدود	Download	ينزل	behaviour	سلوك
addict	يدمن - مدمن	Target	هدف	digital	رقمية
update	يحدث	Views	مشاهدات	footprints	أثار قدم
consult	يستشير	Comment	تعليق	security	الأمن
extra	إضافي	Specific	محدد	subscribe	يشترك
facts	حقائق	Seem	يبدو	private	خاص
uniform	زي موحد	Suppose	يفترض	follower	متابع
resources	موارد	Mean	يعني	details	تفاصيل
professional	محترف	Meaningful	ذات معنى	programmers	مبرمجين
victim	ضحيه	Spread	ينشر	programming	برمجه
image	صورة	Social	اجتماعي	install	يركب
discussion	مناقشة	Media	إعلام	version	نسخة
wonderful	رائع	set eyes on	ينظر	access to	اقتراب من
locate	يحدد موقع	Survey	فحص-مسح	print	يطبع
journalist	صحفي	Register	يسجل	patience	الصبر
publish	ينشر	Represent	يمثل	go mad	يجن
influence	تأثير	General	عام	shelter	مأوي-يأوي
musician	موسيقار	Apologise	يعتذر	sociology	علم الاجتماع
spread	ينشر	Double	يضاعف	disagreement	عدم اتفاق
reliable	موثوق فيه	Target	هدف	goal	هدف
adapt to	يتكيف – يتأقلم	Spies	جواسيس	High light	يلقي الضوء

Definitions

upgrade	To improve or make something better or efficient	يحدث
follower	Someone who looks at the posts shared by a particular person	متابع
update	To make something more modern and relevant by adding new information	يحدث
Up-to-date	Modern / fashionable / having or including the most recent information	حديث
download	To move files from the internet to a phone , tablet or a computer	ينزل من النت
upload	To move files from a computer , phone or camera to the internet	يرفع علي النت
A tone	The general feeling or attitude expressed in a piece of writing	اسلوب – نبره
cookies	Information that a website leaves in your computer to recognize you	ملفات تعريف الارتباط
behaviour	The way you behave towards other people	سلوك
consult	To ask somebody for advice	يستشير
reliable	Someone that can be trusted or relied on .	موثوق

Expressions

On the profile	علي صفحتك	A set of rules	مجموعة قوانين
Search result	نتيجة البحث	Eager to	شغوف ل
Upload to	يحمل علي الانترنت	Security and safety	الأمن والأمان
At meals times	في اوقات الوجبات	At a touch of a button	بلمسه زرار
Access to	يقترب من	Targeted adverts	إعلانات موجهة
Connect to	يتصل ب	Loads of	الكثير من
Apply for	يتقدم ل	Junk food	وجبات سريعة
Advertise for a job	يعلن عن وظيفة	Sponsored adverts	إعلانات مدعومة
Addicted to	مدمن ل	Take…..off	ينزع
distracted	مشتت-ملهي	URL (uniform resource locator)	رابط الموقع

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
subscribe	يسجل في موقع	Subscription	اشتراك		
affect	يؤثر علي	Effect	تأثير	effective	مؤثر
behave	يتصرف	Behavior	سلوك	behavioural	سلوكي
follow	يتبع	Follower	متابع	following	تابع
rely	يعتمد	Reliance	التواكل	reliable	موثوق به
download	ينزل من النت	Downloaded	الملف المنزل	downloadable	ممكن تنزيله

Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	المعنى	Synonyms	Antonyms	المعنى
specific	محدد	particular	general	عام
smart	ذكي	Intelligent	stupid	غبي
sensible	عاقل	responsible	Insensible	أحمق
reliable	موثوق	trustworthy	unreliable	غير موثوق
update	يحدث	modernize	neglect	يخفض المنزلة
upgrade	يحسن	Improve / enhance	degrade	يقلل من شأن



Adapt: You shoud adapt your self to difficult situations.
Adopt: They adopted a child.
- smart ذكي - I bought a new smart phone.
-smart village قرية ذكية -My company has a branch in the smart village.

- -advertisement اعلان تجاري -commercial اعلان تجاري تليفزيونى -announcement اعلان رسمى
  Advertisments are very essential for any company that wants to attract consumers to buy their products.
- -update يحدث I downloaded the latest software to update my computer.
- - upgrade يرقى – يحسن The factory employed a technician to upgrade the machines.
- -sensible حكيم – عاقل - sensitive حساس – سريع التأثر
  -Uncle Samir is sensible we always ask him for advice.
  -Saher is sensitive ,he doesn't like any criticism.
- - share يشارك He likes to share his memories with his friends
- participate = take part in Samar always participate in the school competitions.

- accompany يصطحب Baher accompanies his pet dog with him.
- - a company شركة = a firm Our company produces modern cars.
- - rely on يعتمد على You can rely on me if you need any help
- - reliable موثوق – جدير بالثقة - Amr is reliable you can depend on him.
- unreliable غير جدير بالثقة
- - consult يستشير I consult Mr Samir if I need any help.
- - consultant مستشار Mr. Samir is my consultant.
- - apply for يتقدم لوظيفة My brother applied for a new job.
  -applicant متقدم لوظيفة – All the applicants will be interviewed.
- application تطبيق - I downloaded some new applications on my mobile.
- - register يسجل I got data certificate to register my new car.
- - score يسجل Salah scored an exciting goal.
- - record He recorded a voice message to his brother.
- experiment تجربة معملية- The teacher did an experiment in the lab.
- experience خبرة I gained a lot of experience through travelling.

Software:-Your computer software needs to be updated.
Hardware:- مكونات الحاسب The parts of the computer are the hardware.

Collocations

Give:- information-advice- example- a party
Keep:- calm-safe-healthy
Collect:-stamps- iformation- details
Make:-arrangements-rules-sure
Pay:- a bill-attention

Reading & Listening

Doing research online

Your teacher has given you a homework task. Where do you start your research? The internet is very useful with lots of information, but how do you avoid spending hours reading unhelpful websites? Read on to find out how to use the internet effectively.

1- Look for websites by people, companies or universities, who have experience in or knowledge of the topic you are researching. If you know who wrote the website, try to find out more about their experience.

2- Think about who has written the website. Is it a company that may be trying to sell you something?

3- Check if the website is up-to-date. Is the information still reliable and useful? When was it updated?

4- Always consult more than one website. The advantage of looking at few different sites is that you can check the information and you may find extra facts.

5- What does the website look like? If it is badly designed and is full of grammar and spelling mistakes, then it is probably not very reliable.

6 -Websites that have named their sources are usually more reliable and useful than sites that do not name their sources.

7- Save the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of any useful pages or images so you can find them easily.

Hi!

Can you help me? I'm trying to do a history essay, but I've spent about 20 hours reading different websites and blogs, and now I've got pages and pages of notes. But I'm really confused. I don't know which sites are good and which aren't – and they all say different things! And now I've forgotten how I found a really good site that I looked at earlier. Help!!!!!

Thanks,

Nagwa

Our computers and smartphones keep small pieces of information called cookies, which tell websites where we've been online and what we were looking at. Cookies are meant to make it easier for us to find things that interest us, but they also help advertisers to sell things to us. So, when we see an advert for something that seems to be exactly what we want, it is because advertisers know what we like. This kind of advertising is called targeted advertising.



Sometimes advertisers know where you like to go and when you like to do things, so they can advertise to you when you are most interested. For example, they advertise places to eat when you're hungry. They can also send adverts to your friends at the same time if they think you'll go together.

Sometimes it's easy to see that something is an advert, like those large banner adverts that always seem to appear on websites when you're trying to read. And there

are adverts that seem to appear in the strangest places, like the small sponsored adverts that you find in search results.

Adverts are supposed to be honest, but we must be careful. When you see an advert online, think about why you might be seeing it and whether you can believe what it says.

Are you internet smart?

Do you really know how to protect yourself online? There are several things you can do to stay safe.

● Choose a strong password. Did you know the most common password in the world is ‘123456’? The best passwords should have numbers, letters and even a special character e.g. Tl342mS!*. It will be easier to remember if you make it personal in some way.

● When you go online, make sure you have upgraded your browser with the latest software update before you open a webpage.

● Be careful what you upload. Check what others can learn about you from what they can see behind you, and take down any photos you do not want others to download.

All of these tips seem obvious, but you’ll be surprised how many people are careless online. Stealing someone’s identity is more common than you think. Do not make the mistake of thinking that it can’t happen to you.

Workbook page 31

Don’t believe everything you read!

The title of this article is a piece of advice which we may have heard from our parents or grandparents. Although it was true in the past, the speed at which we have access to new information means that this warning is even more important now. In the past, professional journalists always checked the facts that they wanted to publish against at least two reliable sources to make sure the story was correct. Checking sources, and the time needed to print something in a newspaper, meant that the news, which was meant to be new, was actually a day or two old. Today the internet provides instant news and is a place where anyone can share information with the rest of the world at the touch of a button. This means that journalists often need to publish their stories quickly, so fact-checking isn’t as good as it is meant to be. This is why not everything you read is what it seems to be. Even serious newspapers, which are supposed to be reliable, can make mistakes. Shane Fitzgerald, an Irish sociology student, wanted to test the influence of the internet. He posted a fake phrase online. It was supposed to be something that a French musician who had recently died had said. Almost immediately several newspapers published the phrase and it was read all over the world. The moral of the story is to listen to those with more
life experience than you and remember not to trust everything you read online without checking it frst.

Exercises on unit 5

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I downloaded the new …………......on my laptop.

a) apply b) application c) applied d) applicable

2. The new generation is………to the social media.

a) addicted b) attained c) attacked d) applied

3. The.............of any coach is to win the league.

a) headlight b) light c) highlight d) favour

4. My father………my brother for wasting his time.

a) presented b) criticised c) rewarded d) praised

5. Scietists try to……….a new medicine for cancer.

a) install b) reform c) develop d) treat

6. Computer games………..alot of children.

a) entertain b) delay c) inspect d) train

7. You can find more information on the company…………

a) pavement b) platform c) site d) canal

8. Salah could………..his new car.

a) register b) study c) rehearse d) reverse

9.This story has a lot of……….

a) imagine b) imaginative c) imaginary d) imagination

10-My brother has wide ………….. of computer.

a) knowledge b) ignorance c) negligence d)backward

11-I must………the mobile software.

a) date b) upload c) update c) build

12-You should……..a lawyer for your case .

a) advise b) consult c) reconcile c) conceal

13- When I complete the research , I will……………..them to the internet .

a) upload b) download c) update d) upgrade

14- Mazen doesn't tell the truth, he is……………….

a) reliable b) unreliable c) comfortable d) liable

15- Karim……….some new games from the internet ,

a) uploaded b) downloaded c) updated d) upgraded

16-We should make full use of our natural………….. .

a) resources b) sauce c) sorts d) savings

17- The GPS helps us to………our distination .

a) sink b) drown c) locate d) duplicate

18-Many channels need……….to support their programmes.

a) Customers b) Consumers c) Advertisers d) Rivals

19-Athletes depend on…………to help them.

a) squads b) systems c) sponsors d) lawyers

20-. The story that the journalists reported was…… He is a liar.

a) fake b) figured c) updated d) covered

21- The adjective obvious can be the opposite to the adjective.....

a) smart b) updated c) vague d) fair

22- The adjective "honest" is a synonym to the adjective.....
a) obvious b) fake c) sincere d) clear
23- The research the scientists had........was fruitful.
a) made b)done c) carried d) operated
24-……………..media has pros and cons .
a) Sociable b) Social c) Society d) Psychology
25-What do you -------------- by saying these words?
a) tell b) inform c) mean d) warn
26- His ----------------- was shameful.
a) behaviour b) behave c) profile d) picture
27. Some people are………..to watching cartoon films.
a) addicted b) attained c) attacked d) applied
28.Building new cities can……..the problem of housing.
a) revolve b) acquire c) solve d) inquire
29. You should …………….bad habits.
a. enjoy b. avoid c. acquire d. inquire
30. If you feel these symptoms you should………. a doctor.
a. insult b. consult c. insist d. result
31…………….are small pieces of information which tell websites where we've been online and what we were looking at.
a. Hackers b. Downloads c. Antiviruses d. Cookies
32.The journalist……………..the performance of the team.
a) prepared b) redetected c) criticized d) deformed
33-He gained…….........through travelling.
a) experiment b) experience c) experienced d)exposition
34. My dad........ us from school every day.
a) connects b) hands c) collects d) delivers
35- Emloyers prefer employees who are…………and hard-working.
a) reliable b) unreliable c) comfortable d) liable
36. You should ....yourself to the new conditions.
a) adapt b) adopt c) exchange d) update
37. It is not an easy................to repeat what we had done.
a) right b) play c) section d)task
38. It took a long time to………..the file.
a) load b) download c) uncover d) overload
39- A………was done to find out the number of the unemployed .
a) quiz b) survey c) questionnaire d) riddle
40-He was rejected due his lack of…………
a) experiment b) experience c) tone d)exposition



Seem to / be meant to / be supposed to+inf

Seem / look / appear / sound

للحديث عن كيف يبدو الشخص دون تأكيد نستخدم الافعال السابقة

- He seems angry.

- My friend looks cheerful. يأتي بعدها صفة وليس ظرف

يمكن استخدام الكلمات الاتية : (that / like /as if / as though) بعد seem

- It seemed that she didn't enjoy the party .

- It seems like they are going to move into a new house .

- It seems as if he needs help .

نستخدم doesn't seem+to+inf في النفي

- Mazen doesn't seem to follow the instrructions.

في الاستمرار يمكن استخدام الصيغة الاتية(seem to be + v + ing)

- Marwa seems to be studying now .

للتعبير عن الصيغة التامة نستخدم Seem to have+ pp

-Ramy seems to have forgotten his mobile .

نستخدم (الصفة + seem) مع الآراء الشخصية

- She seems beautiful in this fashionable dress.

وseems-appears مع الحقائق الموضوعية -

- He seems (to be) annoyed **- He appears (to be) exhausted.**

-mean = (indicate / symbolize) يعني / يدل على / يرمز إلى

-This emojy means I m angry.

(لاحظ استخدام ing بعدها بمعنى يعني)

-Leaving me without an answer means that you disagree with me .

-mean = (intend) / يقصد

- I didn't mean what you understood.

- be meant to = be supposed to من المفترض ان

-You are meant to study hard . **-You are supposed to study .**

-She is meant to revise her lessons. **-She is supposed to revise her lessons .**

---

be supposed to + infinitive

Suppose= assume / presume / believe / guess / expect

-our scool is supposed to have the most experienced teachers.

-To talk about obligation للحديث عن الالزام

-You are supposed to be punctual .

-You are supposed to take a course before you apply for the job .

-To talk about arrangements للحديث عن الترتيبات

-I am supposed to renew my passport before I travel .
-To talk about expectations للحديث عن التوقعات
-Our team is supposed to win the next match.

- My mother was supposed to have cooked our lunch two hours ago. لاحظ الصيغة التامة في الماضي

- Amir was supposed to study hard. = Amir should have studid hard.

Choose the correct answers:

1-You shouldn't have annoyed your brother as you were not ………….. to do that.
a. seems b. supposed c. intended d. suppose

2- I was …………to visit my friend last week but I didn't have time.
a. supposed b. seemed c. meaning d. pretending

3-The weather …………………. to be cold this week.
a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. meant

4-I am ……………to join a course this month.
a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. pretending

5- Hitham............to visit me last night, but he didn't.
a) is supposed b) seems c) is meant d) was supposed

6- My father is pleased with me . My marks...........to be getting better.
a) was supposed b) is seemed c) seem d) mean

7- The open space.............to be a park for children, but it has turned into a a school.
a) seems b) meant c) supposed d) was meant

8-This is the third mobile he has bought this year. He.........to be rich .
a) supposes b) means c) seems d) is supposed

9- Samar………….to study hard this year.
a) means b) is supposed c) is seeming d) supposed

10-His poetry seems to............by the Classic school.
a) influence b) be influencing c) be influenced d) being influenced

11-Mazen………………. be happier in his new job.
a. seemed to b. supposed c. meant d. seems

12- The minister …………… to attend the press conference.
a) means b) is seemed c) is supposed d) is meaning

13- If your car breaks down. It............to fetch a mechanic.
a) is supposed b) is not supposed c) is meant d) seems

14-The conference.............to start at 8.30, but it didn't begin on time.
a.seemed b.meant c.was supposed d.supposed

15.He.............. to play as a defender,but he preferred to be a goalkeeper.
a) seeme b) supposed c) is meant d) was meant

16. I shouldn't eat too much. I...........to be on a diet.
a)'m supposed b) 'm not supposed c) seem d) was meant

17-Mother …………….. be happy with my result.
a. meant b. supposed c. seemed to d. meant

18-I really want to see this match at the stadium. It is .... to be the most exciting one .

a. seems b. supposed c. meaning d. pretending

19-Mariam meant ....you.

a. calling b. to call c. call d. calls

20-Amirar seems .... a good day.

a. has b. have c. had d. to be having

21. You are .... to wear seat belts while driving.

a. meaning b. supposed c. supposing d. seemed

22. My answer................ to be correct; the teacher is happy with me.

a. sees b. seems c. supposes d. means

23. All factories .... to follow rules of safety.

a. must b. are supposed c.meant d. supposed

24. He...........to have a hard time in this job. He wants to look for another job.

a. supposed b. seems c. is seemed d. is meant

25. Youth centres............to be places for sports.

a. are meant b. are supposing c. are seemed d. seems

26. I'm............to tidy my room before I leave.

a. supposed b. meaning c. seemed d. have

27. What .... to do in this job? I need to know all details

a. am I seemed b. do I mean c. am I supposed d. do I suppose

28-It ....that children like computer games .

a. seems b. supposed c. meant d. pretending

29-Samar should have set the alarm clock as she.........to have a meeting .

a. seemed b. meant c. suppose d. pretending

30-My brother was .... to help me yesterday, but he was too busy.

a. mean b. supposed c. suppose d. seemed

Test on unit five

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-My sister has a wide ------------------ of painting and music.

a) knowledge b) ignorance c) negligence d)backward

2-My computer software is out of date so I must -------------- it immediately .

a) date b) upload c) update c) modern

3-If you are in trouble , you should ------------------- your lawyer .

a) advise b) consult c) reconcile c) conceal

4-Despite the ------------that she was wasting her time, she could achieve a good result.

a) factual b) real c) fact d) faction

5- When I finish writing my report , I will ---------------- them to the internet .

a) upload b) download c) update d) upgrade

6-I want my mobile more efficient, so I will ------------------ it soon ,

a) upload b) download c) out of date d) upgrade

7- I can't depend on Baher .He is ------------------------

a) reliable b) unreliable c) comfortable d) liable

8- My young brother is fond of ------------------ a lot of games from the internet.

a) uploading b) downloading c) updating d) upgrading

9-His public -------------- is very different from the real person .

a) image b) picture c) portrait d) painting.

10- Rescuers are trying to ------------------ the missing ship.

a) sink b) drown c) locate d) duplicate

11- My boss is --------------- to be in the office now but he is still at home.

a) seemed b) supposed c) meant d) supposition

12- My sister ---------------- to be ill . She should go to hospital.

a) suppose b) means c) seems d) appearing

13-This laptop…………modern.

a) seem b)means c) suppose d) seems

14- This report seems …………..accurate.

a) to be b)being c)to being d) be

15- My father was ------------------- to give me a prize for my good result.

a) seemed b) supposed c) meant d) supposing

16- You……….to eat healthy food .

a)supposed b) meant c)semed d) are supposed

Choose the correct answer:-

Personal development is a lifelong process.it is a way to assess your skills in light of your ambition .So ,you must set a plan to promote your potentials and achieve your goals.

ا-التنمية الذاتية هي عملية تستمر مدي الحياة انها طريقة لتقييم مهاراتك في ضوء طموحك لذلك يجب ان تضع خطة لتعزيز امكاناتك و تحقيق اهدافك

2-التنمية المهنية هي عملية تستمر مدي الحياة انها طريقة لتحديد طموحك في ضوء قدراتك لذلك يجب ان تضع خططا لتعزيز امكاناتك و تحقيق اهدافك

3-التنمية الذاتية هي هدف يستمر مدي الحياة انها طريقة لتقييم قدراتك وفقا لطموحك لذلك يجب ان تضع برنامجا لتعزيز امكاناتك و تحقيق اهدافك

4-التنمية الشخصية هي اسلوب يستمر مدي الحياة انها طريقة لمعرفة مهاراتك في ضوء قدراتك لذلك يجب ان تضع خطة لتعزيز امكاناتك و تحقيق اهدافك

في سوق العمل لم تعد الخبرة وحدها هي العامل الاساسي الذي يضعه اصحاب الاعمال في الاعتبار هناك مهارات العمل التي لا تقل اهمية عن الخبرة

1-In the lobour market experiment alone is no longer the main factor that employers take into consideration ,there are work skills that are more important than experience.

2-In the lobour market experience alone is no longer the main factor that employers take into consideration, there are work skills that are not less important than experience.

3-In the lobour market experience alone is still the main factor that employers take into consideration, it is more important than skills.

4-In the lobour market experience alone is no longer the main factor that employers take into consideration there are work skills that are not as important as experience.

Unit Six: Learning from mistakes

SB pages () WB pages ()

Part One: Vocabulary

fire (d) (v/n)	يطرد / يطلق النار / نار	smile (d) (v/n)	يبتسم
pile (n)	كومة (مجموعة)	alone (adj/adv)	وحيداً / بمفرده
nephew (n)	ابن الأخ / ابن الأخت	terrible dream	حلم فظيع
faraway (adj)	بعيد	shout (ed) (v/n)	يصيح / صيحة
including (prep)	بما فى ذلك	upset (adj)	منزعج / قلق
free time (n)	وقت فراغ	treat (ed)	يعامل
logical (adj)	منطقى	race (n)	سباق
regret (ted) (v)	يندم	generous (adj)	كريم
sigh (ed) (v/n)	يتنهد / تنهيدة	foggy (adj)	مليىء بالضباب
apparently (adv)	من الواضح / بوضوح	assistant (n)	مساعد / بائع
mean / meant / meant (v)	يعنى /يقصد	fall out / fell out / fallen out (phras. v)	يتشاجر / يقاطع
mean (adj)	بخيل / وضيع	suddenly (adj)	فجأة
meanness	بخل / وضاعة	businessman (n)	رجل أعمال
beg (ged) (v)	يتسول / يتوسل إلى	caption (n)	عنوان / تعليق على صورة
ignore (d) (v)	يتجاهل	pretty (adj)	جميل
prompt (ed) (v/n)	يحث / محفز	necklace (n)	عقد / قلادة
mall (n)	مركز تجارى (للتسوق)	friendship (n)	صداقة
primary school (n)	مدرسة إبتدائية	relationship (n)	علاقة / صلة / إنتماء
prep school (n)	مدرسةإعدادية	memory (n)	ذاكرة
high school (n)	مدرسة عليا (ثانوية)	feedback (n)	تغذية راجعة
wear / wore /worn (v)	يرتدى	character (n)	شخصية
reunion (ed) (v)	يعيد توحيد	pocket (n)	جيب
magazine (n)	مجلة	pocket money (n)	مصروف الجيب
carol (n)	ترنيمة (أغنية دينية)	enormous (adj)	ضخم

Definitions: :التعريفات

Word الكلمة	Definition التعريف
sigh يتنهد	a deep breath out that shows you are tired, sad or disappointed
pile كومة	a group of things put on top of each other
mean بخيل	not happy to spend money or give anything to other people
beg يتسول	to ask for something in a way that shows you need it very much

carol ترنيمة	a religious folk song associated with Christmas
nephew (ابن (الأخ/ الأخت	your brother or sister's son
fire يطرد	to dismiss an employee from a job
bring back يعيد/يستعيد ذكرى	to make you remember
fall out يتشاجر	to stop being friendly
get into يألف	to start enjoying an activity

Synonyms: المترادفات:

Word	Meaning	Synonyms
beg	يتسول	ask / request /urge
smile	يبتسم	beam / grin / laugh
logical	منطقى	reasonable / convincing / rational
mistake	خطأ	confusion/ fault / error / mistake
enormous	ضخم	huge / gigantic / massive / tremendous
treat	يعامل	act / behave towards / deal with
waste	يضيع / يسرف	consume / misuse / lose
mean	بخيل	greedy / selfish / stingy / ungenerous
foggy	مليىء بالضباب	misty / cloudy / vague
assistant	مساعد / بائع	helper / attendant / seller / salesman
disappointed	محبط	depressed / dissatisfied / discontented

Antonyms: المتضادات:

Word	Meaning	Antonyms	Meaning
treat	يعامل	disregard / abandon / ignore / reject	يهجر / يتجاهل
waste	يضيع	save / preserve / maintain	يحافظ على
mean	بخيل	generous / charitable / kind / sympathetic	كريم
foggy	مليىء	clear / bright	واضح
assistant	مساعد	enemy / opponent / foe	عدو / خصم
disappointed	محبط	satisfied / pleased / contented / cheerful	مسرور / مبتهج
beg	يتسول	answer / reply / react	يرد
smile	يبتسم	frown	يكشر
logical	منطقى	irrational / unreasonable / unrealistic	غير منطقى
mistake	خطأ	accuracy/ correction / correctness	دقة
enormous	ضخم	little / tiny / dwarf / miniature	صغير الحجم

Collocations: متلازمات لفظية:

get lost	يتوه	go home	يعود للمنزل
have a bad dream	يحلم حلم سيىء	take a taxi	يستقل تاكسى
feel upset	ينزعج / يقلق	treat badly	يعامل بشكل سيىء
waste time	يضيع وقت	do exercise	يتدرب

fire a gun	يطلق نار	miss a train / a bus	يفوته (القطار / الأتوبيس)
make friends	يكون صداقات	see his mistakes	يدرك أخطائه
get burnt	يحترق	feel ignored	يشعر بالتجاهل

Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions: حروف الجر و المصطلحات و التعبيرات:

keep an eye on	يركز على / يراقب	pay for	يدفع ثمن
plenty of	وفرة من / كثرة من	smile at	يبتسم ل
in contact with	على إتصال ب	in a logical order	فى ترتيب منطقى
ask for money	يطلب مال (فلوس)	pick up the phone	يلتقط التليفون المحمول
in the middle of	فى منتصف	keep in touch with	يحافظ على الإتصال ب
get on (well) with	يكون على علاقة (جيدة) ب	lose touch with	يفقد الإتصال ب

Derivatives: المشتقات:

Verb فعل	Noun إسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb ظرف
ignore يتجاهل	ignorance تجاهل	ignorant جاهل	ignorantly بتجاهل
memorise يتذكر	memory ذاكرة memorisation تذكر	memorable جدير بالذكر	______________
appear يظهر	appearance مظهر	apparent ظاهر / واضح	apparently بوضوح / من الواضح

General Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Do you know who paid ………………..these drinks?

a) for b) about c) by d) with

2- Despite being close friends, they ……………..touch with each other.

a) caught b) lost c) got d) kept

3- To ………………. back is to make you remember.

a) sting b) bring c) go d) give

4- Your brother or sister's son is a/an ……………….. .

a) descendant b) nephew c) ancestor d) adult

5- You are a secondary two school student; your time is your wealth; don't ……..it.

a) exploit b) waste c) benefit d) use

6- He refused to work for that company when they ………. him badly on his first day.

a) got b) missed c) saw d) treated

7- Don't ………………..upset; everything will be okay.

a) take b) fall c) give d) feel

8- Students shouldn't depend on memorization. The word "memorization" is a/an …………. .

a) adjective b) adverb c) verb d) noun

9- The word "apparently" is the ………………….of the verb "appear".

a) adjective b) verb c) adverb d) noun

10- A religious folk song associated with Christmas is a/an ………………….. .

a) failure b) moral c) coral d) carol

11- What an enormous ship! The synonym of the word "enormous" is ………….. .

a) passive b) negative c) massive d) positive

12- To dismiss an employee from a job means to ……………….. .

a) inspire b) desire c) fire d) retire

13- She begged for some money. The word "begged" can be replaced by ……………. .

a) said b) asked c) advised d) warned

14- Your brother's son is your …………… .

a) nephew b) cousin c) grandson d) niece

15- Why are you ……………..? I'm not a deaf.

a) talking b) saying c) whispering d) shouting

16- Hana met all her friends at the zoo; ……………….Omar.

a) included b) including c) consisting d) containing

17- We can't come back; we are ……………the middle of the way to our destination.

a) from b) in c) at d) on

18- The boy persuaded his parents with logical answers. The opposite of "logical" is ……….. .

a) irrational b) normal c) irresponsible d) reasonable

19- She ………………coming late. She wished she had come earlier.

a) forgot b) regretted c) stopped d) adopted

20- We all admire his hospitality. He is really ……………….. .

a) wealthy b) stingy c) generous d) dangerous

21- To ……………..is to ask for something in a way that shows you need it very much.

a) beg b) dig c) sigh d) tie

22- When I moved to Port Said; I felt alone because I couldn't …………… any friends at first.

a) make b) treat c) give d) do

23- She screamed when she ……………a bad dream.

a) took b) went c) had d) felt

24- My son asked me ……………money to buy a new mobile phone.

a) out b) with c) for d) off

25- The police ……………….the gun to stop the criminal.

a) shook b) broke c) did d) fired

26- It's silly to make such a simple mistake twice. The synonym of "mistake" is a/an …………… .

a) error b) injury c) moral d) skill

27- The word "ignorance" is the …………..…. of the verb "ignore".

a) adjective b) adverb c) verb d) noun

28- It's the guard's job to keep an eye ……………..the building at night.

a) about b) on c) of d) in

29- Do you think it is ……………to defend him although you know it was his mistake?

a) logical b) botanical c) sociable d) social

30- The words "ignorant" and "apparent" are two ……………….. .

a) verbs b) adjectives c) nouns d) adverbs

31- He couldn't do all his work alone, so he needed an assistant. The synonym of "assistant" is a/an ……………… .

a) foe b) opponent c) enemy d) helper

32- No one helped her with the party. She did everything ………….. .

a) a line b) a loan c) lonely d) alone

33- There are plenty …………….this plant in this garden.

a) at b) on c) for d) of

Reading Texts

Reading text (1) (SB p. 62)

A Christmas Carol

It was the end of December, it was dark outside and the streets were foggy. Scrooge was a very rich businessman, but he was mean and people didn't like him. Scrooge was working in his office with his assistant, Bob Cratch it. He was very cold because Scrooge wouldn't pay for a big fire to keep them warm. There was only a small fire and it was very far away. It's late. Can I go home, Mr Scrooge? Bob begged. Have you finished your work? Asked Scrooge.

Bob looked at the enormous pile of work left to do and sighed.

"You can't go home if you don't finish your work, continued Scrooge.

If I finish all this work tonight, will you let me come to work a bit later tomorrow morning? asked Bob. No, said Scrooge. Suddenly the door opened and Scrooge's nephew, Fred, came into the office. He gave his uncle a friendly smile.

Bah! Said Scrooge, why are you here? And why are you so happy? You're poor. What have you got to be happy about?

If you are so rich, why are you so sad? Replied Fred. Perhaps if you were poor like me, you'd be happy like me, too. Have you come to ask me for money? Asked Scrooge in an unfriendly tone. No, replied his nephew. I've come to invite you to dinner. Bah! Said his uncle.

Reading text (2) (SB p. 64)

A Christmas Carol: After a dream

The next morning, Scrooge woke up in his bed. He'd had a terrible dream, but now he could see his mistakes. If he hadn't felt so alone. He wouldn't have cared only about money. And if he hadn't cared about money so much, he would have treated other people better. Then he would have had more friends, and he wouldn't have felt so alone.

But now he would change. He ran to his window and saw a boy in the street. You! Boy! He shouted out of the window. Do you know the butcher's shop?

Yes, Mr Scrooge, shouted the boy. He was surprised to see Mr Scrooge smile.

I want you to buy the best food and take it to Bob Cratchit's house as a gift from me to his family. Will you do this for me if I pay you?

"Of course". Said the boy and then he ran off before Mr Scrooge changed his mind. Scrooge went out in the street and said. "Good morning", to all the people he met and he smiled at them. Everyone was surprised to see Mr. Scrooge smiling, but they replied, "Good morning. Mr Scrooge. And that made Scrooge very happy. Then he went to his

nephew's house and asked if he could have dinner with him. Of course, his nephew smiled and invited him to come inside.

Reading text (3) (WB p. 93)

How are your friendships?

Have you ever met a friend to spend time with them and, in the middle of a conversation. When you're talking, they start looking at their phone? When that happens, many people feel ignored and upset and the problem may be getting worse because over 81% of Egyptian teenagers between the ages of 15 and 17 now own a phone.

Studies have shown that just having a mobile phone out while having a conversation makes friends feel uncomfortable with each other. And many people think that when someone is using their phone, they are not being polite and not really listening. So, using a phone like this can damage even good friendship. However, there are ways to have a phone without losing your friends. Understanding the problem is important. So, the next time you are going to pick up your phone while talking to a friend, think about what you are doing and stop. Is your phone really more important than your friend? Perhaps you should keep your attention on the person you are talking to.

And if a friend ignores you, tell them about it because they may not understand how it makes you feel.

Listening text

Listening text (1) (SB p. 63)

Charles Dickens was born in England in 1812. He wrote fifteen novels including Great Expectation, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, and Hard Times. His most popular novel is probably A Christmas Carol, which was published in 1843.

In A Christmas Carol, Dickens wrote about some of the problems in Britain at that time . Many people were very poor and Dickens thought that the rich people should be kinder and help the poor people who worked for them. The main character is Ebenezer scrooge. At the beginning of the story, he is mean and he won't help anyone, including his employee, Bob cratchit, who is very poor with a large family and a sick child.

However, by the end of the story scrooge has changed and he sees life in a completely different way. We are told that scrooge: Became as a good a friend, as good an employer and as good a man as the good as the good old city of London had ever seen.

Listening text (2) (SB p. 66)

Presenter: In today's show, we're going back in time and looking at some of our regrets. Now I've got a message from Tarek. And Tarek has a story that , I think, will bring back memories for many of us. This is what he says ....

I used to talk to my family and play with my brothers after school. I also used to phone my grandparents and my cousins. But then I got into using social media more.

I started using social media to talk to my friends after school too, we all liked the same things. It was fun and we all got on with each other. Something I'd hang out with them online for hours chatting.

I guess I lost touch with my cousins and my grandparents a bit. I still saw them sometimes, of course, but I didn't call them. I didn't tell my grandparents about my day at school.

But when my friends started falling out with each other online, I stopped chatting with them, too. Now, I'm sorry. I shouldn't have ignored my family. I wish I'd kept in touch with my cousins more. I should have called my grandparents, and I wish I could change what happened.

Sadly, this kind of thing seems to happen so often these days. I guess, when we're getting into something new, we can forget to take an interest in the people who really care us. Thank you for sharing your story with us, Tarek.

Listening text (3) (SB p. 67)

Judy

Huda was my best friend. We'd always hang out together at school. We made each other laugh a lot and we were very close. Sometimes, we'd hang out together after school as well. We'd listen to music, look at magazines and chat for hours.

One weekend, we went shopping at the mall. We had a great time as usual, but that was when she showed me her new smartphone. Apparently, it was a really good phone and Huda couldn't stop using it all the time. She got really into social media and made lots of new friends online.

Listening text (3) (WB p. 38)

Prep school memories

Hoda: Hey Lamia! Have you seen this from Ola? She's posted some old photos when we were in prep school.

Lamia: Really? Let's see. But, I don't remember an Ola in our class.

Hoda: Yes, you do. She used to sit opposite you in class and you would always fall out when we played any game together because you both wanted to be the leaders.

Lamia: Ahhh, yes I remember now. I shouldn't have argued with her so much because she was a kind person really.

Hoda: Look. Here she is in the photo.

Lamia: Ahh, wow!

Hoda: ….and look at us! Oh no way! Just look at your hair!

Lamia: Oh, that's terrible! And what about your dress!

Hoda: Oh! No! Not that dress! It brings back so many bad memories. That was the dress i was wearing when I lost my favourite necklace. I wish I hadn't taken it to school that day.

Lamia: But the necklace was very pretty and if you hadn't take it to school, Samira wouldn't have spoken to you about it and you two wouldn't have got on so well!

Hoda: That's true I guess, and we are still very good friends now.

Lamia: And look! There's the old group of friends we used to hang out with. I was sad when they moved away to go to high school and really wish we hadn't lost touch with them.

Hoda: Yes, we had some great times together and if we had stayed in touch, we would have been able to organize a school reunion[9]. I wish we hadn't left prep school! We had a lot less homework!

Lamia: That's true! Perhaps we can keep in touch with them on social media.

Hoda: Good idea! Let's post a message asking if anyone knows anything about them.

The conditionals الجمل الشرطية	
Zero conditional الجملة الشرطية الصفرية	If Sub. Present Simple , Sub. Present Simple Sub. Present Simple if Sub. Present Simple
First conditional الجملة الشرطية الأولى	If Sub. Present Simple , Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. if Sub. Present Simple
Second conditional الجملة الشرطية الثانية	If Sub. Past Simple , Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. Sub. + would/could/might/should + Inf. if Sub. Present Simple
Third conditional الجملة الشرطية الثالثة	If Sub. Past Perfect , Sub. would/could/might/should+ have + P.P Sub. would/could/might/should+ have + P.P if Sub. Past Perfect
بدائل If	
Zero conditional الجملة الشرطية الصفرية	When Sub. Present Simple , Sub. Present Simple
First conditional الجملة الشرطية الأولى	Should Sub. Inf. , Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf.
Second conditional الجملة الشرطية الثانية	Should Sub. Inf. , Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. Were Sub. to Inf. , Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. Were Sub. noun/adjective, Sub. would/could/might/should +Inf. Had Sub. noun , Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. If it weren't for noun/(V/ing), Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf.
Third conditional الجملة الشرطية الثالثة	Had Sub. + P.P , Sub. + would/could/might/should + have + P.P. If it hadn't been for noun/ (V/ing) , Sub. would / could / might / should + have + P.P.
الحالتان الأولى و الثانية فقط	As long as Present Simple , Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. As long as Sub. Past Simple , Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. providing / provided (that) Present Simple Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. providing / provided (that) Sub. Past Simple Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. on condition that Present Simple Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. on condition that Sub. Past Simple
الحالات الأولى و الثانية و الثالثة	Unless Sub. Present Simple , Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. Unless Sub. Past Simple , Sub. would/could/might/should + Inf. Unless Sub. Past Perfect, Sub. would/could/might/should+ have + P.P In case + Sub. Present Simple , Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. In case + Sub. Past Simple , Sub. would/could/might + Inf. In case + Sub. Past Perfect, Sub. would/could/might + have + P.P In case of noun / (V/ing) , Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. In case of noun / (V/ing) , Sub. would/could/might + Inf. In case of noun / (V/ing) , Sub. would/could/might have + P.P.

	Without / But for noun / (V/ing) , Sub. will/can/may/should + Inf. Without / But for noun / (V/ing) , Sub. would / could / might + Inf. Without / But for noun / (V/ing) , Sub. would / could / might have + P.P.

General Exercises on Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- If I were taller, I …………….. the basketball team.
a) will join b) would join c) would have joined d) will be joined

2- If you wear gloves, your hands ………………………… burnt.
a) won't get b) wouldn't get c) wouldn't have got d) should have got

3- If I were you, I ……………….. listen to the weather forecast before going sailing.
a) shall b) would c) can d) may

4- It is better for your eyes …………………. you wear glasses.
a) without b) in case of c) were d) if

5- ………………… you hadn't spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
a) If b) Unless c) Should d) Had

6-If she ………………..in Cairo, I would see her very often.
a) will live b) lived c) lives d) had lived

7- If you ……………….. more vegetables, your skin would look better.
a) eats b) ate c) will eat d) had eaten

8- ……………………………… they play with us if we asked them?
a) Will b) Do c) Would d) Had

9- He ……………………. that book if he didn't have to.
a) wouldn't read b) didn't read c) won't read d) doesn't read

10- If they went to the theatre, ………………… they invite you?
a) will b) did c) would d) Had

11- If we……………… the weather forecast, we wouldn't have gone to the beach.
a) hear b) heard c) hears d) had heard

12- She loved eating too much. If she ………. a healthy diet, she would have lost weight.
a) follow b) followed c) had followed d) will follow

13- If Adel had taken the map, he …………… lost
a) hasn't got b) won't get c) wouldn't get d) wouldn't have got

14- If they had something to eat, they ………………….hungry.
a) aren't b) won't be c) wouldn't be d) wouldn't have been

15- If you were stronger, you …………… yourself against bullies.
a) defend b) defends c) will defend d) would defend

16- .... her father's support, she couldn't have succeeded in her life.
a) If b) With c) If it weren't for d) If it hadn't been for

17- You won't be able to join the school team …………….. you train harder.
a) if b) in case of c) without d) unless

18- If she put her wooden pen in water, it ………………. .
a) floats b) will float c) would float d) would have floated

19- ………………… you were A millionaire, what would you do?
a) In case of b) Should c) Imagine d) Without

20- …………….. he to come on time, he wouldn't be punished.
a) If b) Should c) Were d) Had

21- If I feel thirsty, I always …………… juice to water.
a) prefers b) will prefer c) prefer d) would prefer

22- If she …………………… today, she will see Omar.
a) come b) comes c) will d) would come

21- If the storm had reached that city, many buildings ………………… .
a) would have destroyed b) would be destroyed
c) would have been destroyed d) will be destroyed

22- What ……………………if a terrible storm hit that city?
a) happens b) would happen
c) would have happened d) will happen

23- If the sky ……………. tonight, you will not be able to see the moon.
a) had been b) was c) is d) have been

24- If it had been an eclipse, the sky …………………….. dark.
a) would have gone b) will go c) might go d) should go

25- If I ……………………..a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.
a) had discovered b) discovered c) discover d) have discovered

26- ……………………..I had enough time, I'd visit you.
a) Unless b) Without c) If d) In case of

27- If you heat water, it ……………… .
a) evaporate b) will evaporate c) evaporates d) would evaporate

28- What …………………….. if you want to win?
a) do you do b) will you do c) you will do d) you win

29- If you see Omar, please, ………………..him I will need his help.
a) will tell b) tell c) tells d) would tell

30- If it's warm and sunny tomorrow, I ……………………..swimming.
a) go b) might go c) would have go d) will go

31- What ……………… if that volcano had erupted?
a) will happen b) would happen
c) might have happened d) happened

32- What would have happened if there ………………………a flood in your city?
a) was b) were c) have been d) had been

33- …………..he to help me, I would win the competition.
a) Should b) Were c) Had d) In case of

34- ………………………I had gone to England, I would have met my cousin.
a) Unless b) If c) Without d) But for

36- …………… we get heat and light from the sun, there won't be any life on Earth.
a) If b) Unless c) In case of d) Without

37- Unless you train well, you ………………..be able to win the race.
a) will b) would c) aren't d) won't

38- .... he found a new job, she could have paid her debt
a) Had b) Should c) If d) Were

39- If there is flood this summer, we ………… good amount of water in Nasser Lake.

a) have b) will have c) would have d) would have had

The Play "King Lear":

Answer the following questions:

1- In your point of view, who made the French army come to England?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- Why did Gloucester ask Edmund not tell the Duke about his place?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3- Edmund proved that he was a man of no principles. Discuss.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4- The King's difficult situation made him see things he hadn't seen before. Do you think it is correct? Why / Why not?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5- "Rich people should try walking in a poor person's shoes, and then the world would be a better place for us all." Do you agree with the speaker's point of view? Why / Why not?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

Model Exam in unit (6)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- ……………….. means not happy to spend money or give anything to other people.

a) Charitable b) Generous c) Wealthy d) Mean

2- Don't play with fire or you will ……………..burnt.

a) have b) get c) take d) make

3- When my mother smiled, I knew that she forgave me. The opposite of "smiled" is …..……..…. .

a) grinned b) frowned c) laughed d) beamed

4- To ……………. out is to stop being friendly.

a) fall b) fill c) feel d) fail

5- She didn't like the way by which she was treated at the hotel. Another word for "treated" is …… .

a) taken b) failed c) felt d) dealt

6- "Memorise" is a verb, but "memorable" is a/an ……………… .

a) adjective b) adverb c) verb d) noun

7- The manager warned Mr. Amir that he would be ………if he made any troubles again.

a) rewarded b) awarded c) fired d) honoured

8- They wouldn't have lost the match if they ……………. harder.

a) trained b) had trained c) hadn't trained d) train

9- If I had enough money, I …………… this fantastic mobile phone.

a) will buy b) would have bought c) would buy d) buy

10- If you ………….. at the sun, you will damage your sight.

a) looked b) had looked c) look d) were looking

11- If it ………………………….for my father's support, I wouldn't have succeeded.

a) hadn't been b) weren't c) hasn't been d) wasn't

12- If I …………….rich, I'd help the poor.

a) had been b) am c) have been d) were

13- If it hadn't rained so heavily, we ………………………..floods.

a) would have b) have had c) wouldn't have had d) would have had

14- I would attend the forum if I …………………… .

a) am asked b) was asked c) have been asked d) would have asked

15- If it ………………. very hot tomorrow, we will not go for a picnic.

a) is b) were c) had been d) was

Read the following passage, and then choose the correct answer:

Plants have been used for treating illnesses since primitive times. Paintings in the tombs of the pharaohs show that plants were being used by the Ancient Egyptians for medical purposes. Today, some drugs are still based on natural herbs. Aspirin, for example, is based on the bark of willow trees.

Natural remedies are attracting increasing attention all over the world. The advantage of herbal medicine is that the whole of the plant can be used. The powerful substance in the plant cures the illness while the contents of the rest of the plant may help to prevent any harmful side effects. In this way, herbal medicines may be safer than chemical ones. Garlic is just one herb which has been used throughout the world as a cure for diseases as it is used to treat hair problems. Similarly, henna, which is known to be good for the hair, can be used in the treatment of cancer.

If you pay a visit to a herbalist shop, you will be struck by different colours and smells. There are jars full of tree barks, roots, powders, oils and spices. The customer enters the shop and explains his symptoms to the herbalist, who will take notes, study medical reports and check his reference books before writing out a prescription. However, about eighty percent of those who consult a herbalist have already been to a doctor.

As a result of the worldwide interest in herbal medicines, Egypt has set aside 50,000 acres of land in Beni Suef and Minya for the cultivation of herbs with medical properties. If this experiment is successful, lots of countries may import herbs from Egypt in the near future.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

16- How can you prove that herbal medicine is not a modern phenomenon?

a) Paintings of herbal plants in the pharaohs' tombs showed that they were used as medicine.

b) Huge areas are being cultivated to plant the herbal plants.
c) The whole of the plant can be used as a medicine for different diseases.
d) Herbal medicines may be safer than chemical ones.

17- About ……..……….. of those who consult a herbalist have been to a doctor.

a) 80% b) 18% c) 90% d) 88%

18- Egypt is expected to ………………. natural herbs in the near future.

a) import b) buy c) export d) manufacture

19- Why are herbal medicines attracting increasing attention all over the world?

a) some drugs are still based on natural herbs.
b) some herbal medicines are harmless
c) scientific medicines are unavailable
d) primitive people used them a lot.

20- Some modern drugs are still based on ………………. .

a) chemicals b) ancient tombs c) herbs d) paintings

21- Garlic has been used for treating …………………. .

a) skin problems b) hair problems c) eyesight d) hearing

22- Chemical medicines are ………………. herbal ones.

a) safer than b) as safe as c) as dangerous as d) not so safe as

23- The underlined word "it" refers to ……………………. .

a) henna b) garlic c) hair d) the world

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

24- The immune system in the human body plays a vital role to protect the body from diseases and it does this by destroying things that enter the body such as viruses and microbes

a) يلعب الجهاز المناعي في جسم الإنسان دورا حيويا لحماية الجسم من الأمراض و يفعل ذلك عن طريق تقليل الأشياء التي تدخل الجسم مثل الفيروسات و الجراثيم.
b) يلعب الجهاز المناعي في جسم الإنسان دورا هاما لحماية الجسم من الأمراض ويقوم بذلك عن طريق تدمير الأشياء التي تدخل الجسم مثل الفيروسات و الجراثيم.
c) يلعب الجهاز المناعي في جسم الإنسان دورا حيويا لحماية الجسم من الأمراض ويقوم بذلك عن طريق تدمير الأشياء التي تدخل الجسم مثل الفيروسات والميكروبات.
d) يلعب الجهاز المناعي في جسم الإنسان دورا هاما لحماية الجسم من الأمراض و يفعل ذلك عن طريق محاصرة الأشياء التي تدخل الجسم مثل الفيروسات والميكروبات.

Choose the correct English translation:

25- للبحث العلمي مكانة متميزة في كل دول العالم المتقدمة . يُخصص له مبالغ ضخمة لما له من دور عظيم في حل مشكلات المجتمع و تقدمه في كل مجالات الحياة.

a) Scientific research has a distinguished position in all developing countries of the world. Huge sums allocated to it because of its great role in solving the problems of society and its progress in all fields of life.
b) Scientifically research has a distinguished position in all developing countries of the world. Huge sums are allocated to him because of his great role in solving the problems of society and its progress in all fields of life.
c) Scientific research has a distinguished position in all developed countries of the world. Huge sums allocated to it because of it's great role in solving the problems of society and its progress in all areas of life.
d) Scientific research has a distinguished position in all developed countries of the world. Huge sums are allocated to it because of its great role in solving the problems of society and its progress in all fields of life.

"King Lear"

26- Answer the following questions:

a) Why do you think Edgar was disguised?

....

....

b) If you were Edmund, what would you do with the news your father had told you?

....

....

c) Why do you think Gloucester came to the King in that terrible storm?

....

....

27- Write an essay on the following topic:

How to face the problem of over-population?

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